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RAYMOND - ALBERTA

The Raymond Leader

C. W. Card & Sons
Livery and Transfer
Auto in Connection
Raymond, Alberta

VOL RAYMOND, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, Feb 11th 1916. No

Mortgage Sale

Valuable Town Property

Under and by virtue of the powers of sale provided by the Land Titles Act, under a certain mortgage which shall be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction at the town hall in the Town of Raymond in the province of Alberta on Wednesday the 1st day of March A. D. 1916, at the hour of 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property namely:

Lot 3, Block 178, according to a plan of part of the Town of Raymond, of record in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration District as "Raymond-4489-J".

TERMS of Sale to be 25 per cent. cash at the time of the sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or up on application to the Vendors' Solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a reserved bid and free from all encumbrances save taxes for the current year.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Bernard, Bernard and Goodall, Cadogan Block, Calgary Alberta.

DATED at Calgary this 29th day of January A. D. 1916.

BERNARD, BERNARD & GOODALL
Vendors' Solicitors.

Approved,
A. Y. KINNAIRD,
Deputy Registrar.

We failed to see the familiar face of the veteran churchman, Pres. Brandley, at the recent conference. Pres. Brandley has been ill practically the entire winter and was unable to attend.

Enjoy Visit Of Church Officials

Taylor stake has enjoyed a treat during the past week in the presence here of Supt. Cummings of the church school system, and Elder William A. Morton, head of the Religious Class movement. A series of meetings were held chiefly in the Knight Academy, and needless to say the polished, deliberate sermons of Dr. Cummings and the witty, appealing addresses of Elder Morton were thoroughly enjoyed. Monday evening last a public meeting was held in the first ward chapel, which was crowded to the doors. Dr. Cummings gave a thoughtful address and Elder Morton gave a most suggestive demonstration in class work. The music was contributed by the first ward choir, Director Stone in charge.

"Within The Law" here 17th.

The great New York success "Within the Law", which comes to the Opera House on Thursday, 17th, for one night only, bears the distinction of having obtained the longest run ever given a drama in a New York Theatre.

This drama stands as a pitiless arraignment against the men who ask girls to work for them at wages on which the girls cannot live: it may stand as an ironic exposure of the way the law is successfully twisted by expensive lawyers to fit rich clients' needs; it may stand for something of a laugh at the expense of the Police Department.

No one who enjoys intense interest in dramatic production, a theme to think over, and plenty of good comedy, can afford to miss this production. All special scenery and effects are used.

Free Pie at the Grand Valentine Ball Monday.

Festival Comes South in May

The Leader is in receipt of the syllabus of the Alberta Musical Festival which for the first time in its history will be held outside of Edmonton. Lethbridge attracted the Festival this year, for which that city is to be commended. It will be held in May next. There are competitions for choirs and choruses of various kinds, solo work, both vocal and instrumental, also for the rendition of a complete oratorio for professional singers only. The program is a fine one, and its scope makes its within the reach of the smaller towns.

The south country has some of the best talent in the Province. That is everywhere recognized. Musicians should get busy at once and prepare for representation. Local choir conductors should lead out. We were informed this week that a number of local musicians were preparing already to enter in some of the solo classes. That is the right spirit to manifest. The south should be represented at this Festival by all means.

Copies of the syllabus may be had by addressing the Secretary, Alberta Musical Festival, Lethbridge.

The Lethbridge "Y" and the K. A. basketball tilt, billed for Wednesday night failed to materialize owing to a shortage of coal at the power house. The Herald stated that the fault lay with the Academy but this was wrong. The fault lay with the Knight Sugar company. The game will be played at the gym next Wednesday.

Grand Valentine Ball Monday

Many Matters Come Before City Council

The town council met in the council chambers last Thursday evening with all the aldermen present with the exception of Ald. Allred. Solicitor Oslund, Supt. Powell and Chief Heggie were also present. Secretary Kimball, on account of illness, was absent.

Mayor O'Brien occupied the chair and Ald. Brimhall acted as secretary. L. D. King, manager of the Raymond Opera House, appeared before the council to protest against the by-law respecting bill posting. Under the existing laws big show companies cannot post their large "paper," neither can they display frames of photographs on the public streets. It was unjust according to Mr. King He asked that where the owner of the building consented, that they be allowed to post advertising on the same.

The petition of Mr. King was carefully considered but as the granting of the request virtually meant the repealing of the by-law they could not make the concession.

J. M. Neal protested against the present condition of the ditch from which he obtains his irrigation water. He was flooded out every summer, he said. Last season about $30 damage was done to his garden. This he asked to be applied on his taxes. He also asked that the ditch be extended this spring. His petition was referred to the Works and Property committee.

The salary of Secretary- treasurer Kimball was increased from $65 to $75 per month without opposition.

The January payroll was passed and ordered paid.

Communication was read from Geo. T. Wride, secretary of the school board, in which he took the council to task on their slowness in the collection of taxes. It was agreed that Mr. Wride referred primarily to certain C, P. R taxes, which are at present being tested in the courts by the MacClean Rural Municipality.

Mr. Wride will be informed that the council is doing everything possible to collect the taxes.

O. F. Ursenbach was appointed auditor for the year and will make the annual audit immediately.

The requests for electric street lights from Mr. Theo. Finch and from the residents of the northwest corner of town were read and referred to the Water and Light committee.

Routine business occupied the remainder of the time, and the council arose about 11 o'clock.

Stirling Home Burns

Invalid Owner Saved By Wife's Heroic Efforts

Fire, the origin of which is not exactly known, destroyed the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Parratt, of Stirling, last week, the loss being in the neighborhood of $2,000. Mr. Parratt was at one time one of the best known sheepmen of the south and still operates a successful mixed farm, despite the fact that he is a partial invalid. How Mrs. Parratt succeeded in getting her husband out of the second storey of the burning building cannot be explained even by her. But she did it and thus saved his life, her heroic efforts being compensated.

Aged Honored In Royal Style

The old folks, missionaries wives soldier's wives and widows were the guests of honor at the annual social held under the auspices of the two local wards and directed by the Old Folks' Committee under the joint supervision of Arthur Dahl and A. W. Kirkham.

It was one of the most pleasant socials of its kind ever held here, and was attended by about 150 guests. After an elaborate hot dinner a splendid program was rendered concluding with the side-splitting farce. "Wives Wanted in Squashville.

In the afternoon at the second ward chapel an old time dance was given for the old folks music being furnished by the Workman orchestra. In the evening a dance was given in the Opera House for the married people only. As we have not yet entered into conjugal alliance we were not present at the ball, but information is in our hands to the effect that dances were indulged in rarely seen outside of the most exclusive circles of New York the Good.

"Hazel Kirk," the great hit of a decade ago, will be staged shortly by the K. A. dramatic club.

Bargains In Farm Lands

DISPOSAL OF TRUST ESTATES

As Trustees and Administrators of numerous estates we have for quick sale over Half Million Acres of good farm lands, improved and unimproved, well located in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. These properties being assets of Estates which must be closed out as speedily as possible offer unusual opportunities for very reasonable purchase on easy terms of good, desirable lands and buildings. Our lists should be in the hands of everyone seeking farm properties.

Send for Booklet "Bargains in Farm Lands" containing particulars and prices
THE STANDARD TRUST'S COMPANY
Standard Trusts Building
Winnipeg, Man.

King Submits Good Report

The financial report submitted at the annual meeting of the Raymond Opera House company, held Tuesday evening in the town hall was an agreeable surprise to the stockholders as their is now only $485 owing on the building, which will likely be cleared off during the present year.

The sentiment of the meeting seemed to be let "King finish his work," and L. D. King was accordingly voted in as manager of the house for the ensuing year.

The list of officers follows:

President—J. W. Evans.
Vice-president—J. G. Allred.
Manager—L. D. King.
Secretary-treas.—T. J. O'Brien.
Directors—James S. Anderson, John Powellson.

Up to Citizens Now Says Supt. Powell

Supt. Powell state that the people are complaining about the shortage of water which is their own faults. Their has been a leak for over a week in the south end of town, and instead of notifying the authorities they have let it go to waste. The authorities have never been behind in repairing leaks or bursts, but if the public do not notify the authorities of leaks or bursts in the lines they will have to take action against them. It is for the benefit of the pubic to notify the authorities and thereby save the inconvenience of being short of water.

(Salt Lake Herald Republican)

The marriarge of Miss Joy West of Salina to Ben Kenny of Raymond, Canada, will take place February 21. Miss West is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. E. West of Salina.

SHOES
WE HAVE THEM
Two Standard Lines
The Celebrated "BELL" Ladies' Shoe
"AMHERST" Shoe for Boys & Men
A New Shipment Just In
Raymond Mercantile Co.,
"We Want Your Trade"

Opera House
ONE NIGHT ONLY
Thursday, February 17th
By special arrangement with Selwyn and Co of New York, the United Producing Co. offer
the Dramatic Sensation of the decade
Within The Law
A PLAY of Today
Special Scenery & Effects
N. B. This is the first offering of the United Producing Co. It will be followed each month by other high-class attractions, all fully guaranteed. This policy will be continued so long as theatre patrons show by their patronage that they will support city productions.
PRICES: 1.00, .75, Gallery 50, Children .25
SEATS AT BLAIR'S

Sunlight Soap

5c.

is all you need to pay for the best anti purest Soap in the world —Sunlight. The inducements offered with common soaps cannot make up for the guaranteed purity of Sunlight Soap.

More German Intrigue

Plot to Draw Canada Into War With the United States

Word has reached members of the American Legion in Toronto that German agents in New York have already started a movement for a second great world war to exceed a patched up peace in Europe.

They aim to secure control of the United States land forces by having them divided into ten armies under officers from Germany. When it suits Germany hostilities are to be incited between the United States and Japan, so that Great Britain may be drawn in. This is with a view of England being struck at on behalf of Germany, through Canada, by American troops, under German generals.

The plot is being started by a movement to foment anti-British and anti-Canadian sentiment on the pretext that Great Britain and Japan are in a conspiracy to pick a quarrel with the United States and make a sudden attack on her.

The plot to put the prospective United States army under the control of German officers is disclosed in a copy of an appeal to pro-Germans in the United States just sent out by G. S. Viereck, of 1123 Broadway, New York, in which he says:

"Canada has been stirred from the depth of her peacefulness. Now that her armies have fought side by side with the English, now that the spirit of militarism and the spirit of conquest have entered her heart as a nation, together with the spirit of disgusted contempt for the United States, we must be prepared to meet her in battle if Great Britain and her ally in Tokio give the signal."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Armenian Atrocities

Estimates That a Million Armenians Have Been Killed

Lord Bryce has issued a further report on the Armenian atrocities. He gives the estimate of a person described as a competent observer placing the *destruction of life* as nearly 1,000,000, or practically half the population of Armenia.

One report which Lord Bryce quotes states that in a certain town the chief Armenians were imprisoned and then taken by night in wagons to the river bank and there killed. The women and girls, he states, have been distributed among the Turkish villages, the Turks choosing such girls as they wanted.

A large number of exiles were allowed to take shelter in Egypt, but for a time they were better off. Suddenly the police ordered them all to leave and the whole number, perhaps 5,000, were literally driven under the bayonets into the streets and rushed to an encampment.

If one be troubled with corns and warts, he will find in Holloway's Corn Cure an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Great Patriotism Throughout India

Subscriptions for Seven Aeroplanes Coming in From Northern Districts

A special report from Simla, India, says:

"Subscriptions for the seven aeroplanes to be named after the big rivers of the Punjab are swelling excellently, and the offering of northern India are supporting the movement most enthusiastically. The aeroplanes will be used on the battle grounds of Indian troops are operating, and after the war will be handed over to the commander-in-chief of the Indian army. Two Maharajahs have given an aeroplane each, and the commander of the Kashmir army has given two aeroplanes.

"The importance of munitions of war is proceeding briskly throughout the empire, and the people of India continue unceasingly to supply the troops in the field with necessaries and comforts."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Agricultural experiment stations have been established in China, during the present year, at considerable cost. There are now in operation three cotton farms, one sugar plantation, two forestry stations, and three pasturage farms. The government also has a model ranch at Chu Chow, in northern Anhui, under the direction of an American ranchman. A corps of lecturers and demonstrators is being trained for agricultural extension work throughout the country.

That sense of humor is part of the Canadian equipment—it belongs to his elemental shrewdness, comradeship and common sense, and that is why he gets along with the British soldier so well. They respect each other; they swear at each other now and then, but they swear by each other all the time. They recognize that they have drawn life and character from the same spring. The Canadians are a hardy race—sober, ambitious, industrious, tenacious. When they get hold of a thing they do not let go until they wish to do so. They have gripped this problem with both hands; they will stay.—Sir Gilbert Parker in the Graphic.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

THE ALL KIDNEY DISEASE CURE
RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES

NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETORS

Army Bath-Trains

Each Car Accommodates 48 Soldiers at One Time

A railway train which can not only accommodate 3,000 soldiers with a daily bath, but also provides for the serving of refreshments, forms part of the equipment of the Russian army. The bath is a great institution in Russia, and even the smallest cottage has its little banja, or steam bath house, where the people get their steam bath. It is this national custom which has led, during the present war, to the construction of several movable banjas, or bath trains, for the Russian army.

Each train consists of a locomotive and a score of cars, panelled with felt, cork and wood, to keep them warm, and joined with warm vestibule bellows which make it possible for the soldiers to pass from the undressing car to the bathroom and then on to the dressing car. The bathrooms are provided with hot water from the locomotive boiler, and in the train there are two tank cars holding water sufficient for 24 hours' work.

Each car can accommodate 48 soldiers, who, after having their hair cut, pass to the washing car, where they can bathe to their hearts' content. In the meantime their clothes and linen have been taken charge of by an attendant, who passes them to the special disinfectant compartment, and the soldier, reaching the dressing car, finds on his numbered seat a bag with a set of clean linen, and his clothes cleaned, mended and disinfected, and when he is dressed he can pass to the next car, where he can get tea, sugar, tobacco, etc.

These bath trains cost between $2,000 and $3,000 each, and they have proved so useful that others are being constructed as rapidly as possible.—Ex.

Dread of Asthma makes countless thousands miserable. Night after night the attacks return and seven out of every eight people who suffer is still in torment from continual anticipation. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy changes all this. It comes, and at once, while future attacks are warded off, leaving the sufferer free in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

B. C. Timber Resources

Government Working to Secure a Larger Market For Output

Any inventory of the forests of British Columbia has been compiled in order to find out how much timber could be cut each year without injuring the forests. The first estimate showed that the province contained 100,000,000 acres of forest land, and about 30 billion feet of merchantable timber. The forests, moreover, are producing annually about one billion feet of new timber. Since at present only a billion and a half feet are cut each year, it is evident that the harvest can safely be increased several times over; that, in fact, an immense amount of timber is annually going to waste. It is exactly as if the farmers on the prairies could find a market for only a third of their wheat crop.

A knowledge of these facts showed the British Columbia government that it must obtain markets for its complete wood crop. After studying the timber markets of the world, the government is now taking steps to increase its trade with the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, South Africa and other countries which are among the best timber buyers own. The prairie provinces, however, are the largest market for British Columbia timber products. The British Columbia government is now seeking to develop this market to the full. To give the greatest possible service to prairie farmers, who are among the largest consumers of B.C. lumber, the government has prepared, in co-operation with the University of Saskatchewan, a series of bulletins on farm buildings. Similar means are being adopted in Eastern Canada, where there is a good market for heavy timbers and high grade lumber products from B.C. By establishing a commercial service in every market by systematic publicity work, British Columbia lumbermen meets their wood crop, and thus put its vast forest operations on as stable a basis as the great agricultural areas on which the prairie provinces depend.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, Price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Enthusiastic Over Raising Regiment

Enthusiasm prevails on the Indian Reserves over the decision of Gen. Hughes to allow the formation of a battalion of Indians for overseas service. Although there are many Indians in the contingents that have gone, the policy generally has been to discourage enlistment. All over the Dominion, loyal Indians have offered their services and have been refused and the Indian department states that there will not be the slightest difficulty in raising a full regiment and there might be a second.

The German estimate prior to this war was that at the close of the first year 40 per cent. of the infantry, 20 of the cavalry, artillery and engineers and 12 of the train troops would be lost. But these figures are inadequate for a war on two fronts continuously sustained with many great battles. By the end of the first year of this war the loss was nearer 80 per cent., which means that to keep the army at full strength till next spring the whole fighting force would have to be replaced.

ROME TREATMENT.—Describe your disease, and write for free book and testimonials. THE CANADA CANCER INSTITUTE, Limited 10 CHURCHILL AVE., TORONTO

Germany's War Losses

Germany Does Not Know Extent of its Death Roll

The Prussian authorities who direct the Kaiser's war, do not dare to allow the enormous losses of their army to reach the German people.

As a matter of fact outdoers know more of the mortality lists than do the people of the Kaiser.

The ten thousandth page of the officially acknowledged German casualties has reached London, says the New York World, and it denotes that German losses in the field now certainly are not less than 4,500,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

The closely packed pages contain an average of 500 names each. Before me lie lists 765 to 778 inclusive, for the first nine days on November, covering 259 pages. The toll of death and misery for these nine days is 86,000, or 9,560 a day.

As German military authorities never publish officer casualties, except non-commissioned, and the lists are not guaranteed to be complete, it seems within reasons to estimate the German army in the fields of war 10,000 every twenty-four hours.

The pages are over two and a half inches long, with three closely crammed columns to the page. The accumulation of the war's horrors

TO FORMULATE PLANS TO PLACE AGRICULTURE ON A SOUND BASIS

UPON AGRICULTURE ALL INDUSTRIES DEPEND

Sir George Foster Places the Importance of the Basic Industry Before the Economic Commission, Laying Stress on the Great Opportunities Presented by the Work in Hand

How the industry of agriculture may be stimulated for the good of Canada, for the good of the empire, and to help and lead and reanimate that large portion of the world now suffering untold miseries because of the war was the subject matter of an address before a meeting of the Economic commission at Ottawa recently, by Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce.

Sir George declared that the war had brought many changes, and one of these was the quickened sense of public duty awakened throughout the country. Canada had suffered and sacrificed to some extent in the war, but the staple and basic industry, agriculture, had been enormously stimulated with regard to the marketing of the crops. The question was how the distances could be bridged most economically.

"We cannot," he said, "cut down the miles, but it is possible to cut down the cost of transportation and the profits of those who intervene between the producer and the ultimate consumer.

"The matter of rate by sea and land is another question for your consideration," he said. "We don't lack railways.

"As to ocean tonnage, I hope you will consider this question. It is one that has vexed all governments, and it seems about as far away from a solution as it has ever been.

"As an adjunct of the agricultural industry any light which you can throw on this question will be greatly appreciated. The next question is that of immigration, or rather settlement on agricultural lands. What shall be done for our returned soldiers? How can these virile young men be placed on the great wild lands of the Dominion for agricultural and rural development? They will have to be settled and guided when settled.

"It is up to you."

In conclusion Sir George said: "This is just about the biggest opportunity and just about the biggest work that has ever been presented to any commission. Everybody seems to think things will be different after the war. Everybody is asking, 'What will be our attitude toward the great basic industry, agriculture, on which all other industries depend for their success. I don't think that the government has been niggardly to it in the past, but there is a feeling abroad that still more is expected, and welcoming encouragement for our labors. The government will place everything at your disposal which will help you in your work and I certainly will give you every opportunity to work out something which will be of advantage."

Population of Ireland Now Shows Increase

A Novelty for the Old Land—Marked Decrease in Pauperism Lately

The latest census figures for Ireland show an increasing population. However common this may be in America, or in the other countries of Europe, this feature is for Ireland an agreeable novelty. For the quarter ended the 30th of September last the number of births in Ireland was 27,179, a rate of 23.8 per thousand, and the deaths 14,670, a rate of 12.4 per thousand. There were only 3,511 emigrants, so that the net increase in the population is 9,258.

It is no decrease in emigration which has turned the scale. The situation might be even more satisfactory were it not for the lessening rate of children under a year old. About one Irish child in every dozen dies before it has reached the age of twelve months. Leinster and Ulster rates the predominating ones in respect. In them one child in every seven or eight dies an infant. In Connaught only one child in twenty-five. Dublin and Belfast no doubt account for this, for poverty stricken Connaught has more fresh air than can be found in the cities, especially in Dublin, which has a number of tenement houses, where scores of families live in one house, and often more than one family in a single room.

That Ireland is a less distressful country than it used to be and is now on the mend, is further evident from the statistics of pauperism. Here there has been a steady marked decrease. There were nearly eight thousand fewer paupers in the workhouses in the quarter under review than the average of the same period for the last ten years, and there were 12,255 fewer people in receipt of outdoor relief from the rates.

The least satisfactory feature of the returns is the maintenance of a high death rate from tuberculosis. Enormous efforts, inspired by Lady Aberdeen, have been devoted in every part of Ireland to stamping out this scourge. It has been by no means unfruitful. But the scourge is still there, and yearly takes a great toll of Irish lives.

Canada's Big Wheat Surplus

Financial Journal Estimates Surplus of Cereals at Over 300,000,000 Bushels

Canada has an exportable surplus of wheat of 238,152,000 bushels, according to a bulletin issued by the trade and commerce department. This will be the surplus left from the provisional estimate of cereal crop production in Canada, 1916, of 528,000,000 bushels, after home requirements have been satisfied.

This estimate is arrived at by the following calculation:

Estimated total yield, 336,258,000 bushels, average loss in cleaning and allowance for grain, not merchantable quality, say 10 per cent, 33,626,000.

Total retained for seeding crop of 1916, say fourteen million acres at 8.75 bushel per acre, 24,500,000.

Required for food, say 6.25 bushels per head for a population of eight millions, 50,000,000. total 108,125,800.

Balance available for export, 228,132,200.

The deduction for loss in cleaning and for grain not of merchantable quality is based on previous experience, the quantity estimated to be retained for seed allows for the seeding of over one million acres in excess of the present year's acreage of 12,986,400 and the quantity allowed for food is at the rate of 6¼ bushels per head, which agrees with previous calculations of the same nature.

The largest quantity of wheat and wheat flour previously exported in any one fiscal year was 142,574,000 bushels in 1913-14. The quantity now estimated as available in excess of this amount and represents nearly 68 per cent. of the total estimated production of 1915.—Canadian Journal of Commerce.

The total shipments of grain from Port Arthur and Fort William, from Sept. 1 to Dec. 12, the official close of navigation, was approximately 170,000,000 bushels, or fifty thousand tons a day during that period, a world's record.

Canadian Children Save Their Pennies

Nearly Quarter Million Saved in Pennies and Deposited With the Government

The claims of the Penny Savings Bank have been urged upon the school authorities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, but up to the present time have not met with any great encouragement in these provinces. Up to a year or two ago pennies were very little used in either of the three western provinces, and small silver coins were handed out freely to the western children than were the bigger copper pennies by the eastern children.

It will not be surprising, generally speaking, the children of the west have had more money to spend than the children of the east owing to the great prosperity which has marked the progress of that section. But likewise the children of the west had more money to save, and spend it, than the children of the east. It has been encouraged to do so through education in the penny savings as to the value of the penny bank.

The Financial Post of Canada in its issue of December 16 has the following to say: The bulk, the only institution of its kind in the Dominion, now has assets of $281,120, and the total amount $765,992 is deposited with the Dominion government. Practically the entire deposits of the Penny Bank are handed over to the Dominion government, so that, as the Financial Post points out, the children of Canada have the amount invested with the government.

The Penny Bank now operates in thirty-nine Canadian towns and cities from St. John in the east to Prince Albert in the west. The institution has the support of the chartered banks of Canada. It is expected that during 1916 there will be a large number of new branches opened up in the three prairie provinces.

Being purely a savings bank, and failing as its dependents are children of middle and lower class people, the comprehensive volume of its deposits gives a very good indication of the extent of the means at the disposal of the middle class.

At the quarterly meeting of the bank recently held it was announced that in twenty-six towns deposits recently made by the British government regarding the practice of thrift through Dominion Savings in the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the bank is not operating. In towns and cities where the bank was operating, the manager, in conjunction with local banks and school teachers had been sent, urging the patriotic appeal. Supplementing the bank's own appeals, the Ontario department of education had also circularized all its inspectors, urging them to press the work in the schools they visited.

In the letter to the head officials of the chartered banks the point is made that since all the deposits of the children go to Ottawa, each child who saves a dollar lends that dollar to the country. At present the school children of Canada are on this way contributing over a quarter of a million. They take pride and pleasure in knowing that they are helping.

Bulgaria's Lost General

By the appointment of Gen. Savoss, who refuses to fight against the Allies, Ferdinand lost his "organizer of victories."

Born in 1857, the general received his military education at the Academy of the general staff at Petrograd, and won such distinction in the last Servo-Bulgarian war that he was appointed head of the war office. From that time he worked unceasingly at the equipment of Bulgaria for the inevitable conflict with Turkey, and to his far seeing organization as much as to his strategy in actual conflict Bulgaria owed her amazing triumphs at Lule Burgas and Kirk Killisse.

It is noteworthy that General Dimitrieff, the man in actual command at Kirk Killisse, has also renounced King Ferdinand and holds a command in the Russian armies.

Gallant Gunners

Canadian Acted as Machine Gun Tripod While Comrades Poured Bullets Into Enemy

How a Canadian soldier turned himself into a human machine gun tripod while his officer fired two belts of cartridges into the ranks of the Germans, how the gallant First Division went into the fight at Givenchy and was almost annihilated, and what a splendid spirit of confidence dominated the actions of the British soldiers in France, were vividly recounted by Corporal G. A. Smith, of the First Battalion, now in Halifax, after six months in the trenches with the First Canadian Division. Corporal Smith arrived at Canada recently and is now in Halifax with a party of 39 wounded and sick soldiers, nearly all of whom have spent a period in the British trenches in France. The wounds are usually shrapnel or bullets. A word of significance was carried in the words of Corporal Smith, who said in brief that the question regarding the wounds of the men. "One of the rarest things in France or Belgium is a British soldier with a bullet wound. The Germans have such a fear of the British cold steel that they scamper like pigs when a fight at close quarters is threatened."

Corporal Smith continued: "Of all my experiences at the front, the last charge of the first battalion at Given chy was the biggest in my life, and I will be our attitude toward the great basic industry, agriculture, on which all other industries depend for their success. I don't think that the government has been niggardly to it in the past, but there is a feeling abroad that still more is expected, and welcoming encouragement for our labors. The government will place everything at your disposal which will help you in your work and I certainly will give you every opportunity to work out something which will be of advantage."

"Watch your watches, cried the officers, that meant that a mine was being fired, so each man watched and every man with a wrist watch had his eyes glued on the second hand so as to be ready for the concussion when it came. This is to guard against shock. We then saw the whole sky blah and the force was so great that the parapets of our own front trench were destroyed. Then we went over the parapets and took their trench very easily. After stopping there we charged the second line and took it with 57 prisoners. We had little division on our flank made three desperate attempts to come up on us but could not. It was a desperate position. We had accomplished the task of winning the position and had to defend it against an unmentionable number of dead and wounded behind. It was useless to send up reinforce as as our own artillery commanded our rear and we were cut off. Our supplies ran out and we had no means of replying in kind to the German bullets and shrapnel. Our artillery failed to get the general order to retire. We all started, but only a few got back. Later, the 1st Battalion was able to take the first line trenches we had gained. We had been able to carry off some of our wounded but not all and those sent to relieve us got some of them and the remainder of that day and night between two opposite lines and suffered dreadfully from exposure. The Germans not making any attempt to relieve them.

"It was terrible in the isolated position under the fire of Germans that Lieutenant Campbell won his V.C. Like a flash of lightning he earned the D.C.M. It was just before the order to retire. Lieutenant Campbell had charge of the machine gun corps. At that time his corps had been reduced to one man unwounded, Private Vince, and a gun without a tripod. Vince had plenty of cartridges. We are going to retire soon," said one officer near him. "Retire, be damned," Campbell replied as he buckled two belts of cartridges left. If I only had a tripod for this gun,' pointing sorrowfully at the disconnected machine gun. Crouching at a point of vantage, Pte. Vince called out: 'Put the gun on my shoulder, sir. I can hold it, I guess.' It seemed almost impossible, but many impossible things had been done that day and the expedient was given a try. Holding the gun across his powerful shoulders, the lieutenant directed the gun as a human tripod while the two belts were hurled into the hollow ranks of the enemy. Lieut. Campbell has since died a hero's death in France. Vince remained when I left and had been through all the desperate fighting without receiving a scratch."

French Airman's Brilliant Feat

Details of the aerial duel in which a German aeroplane was brought down into the sea off the Belgian coast on December 28 are given by the French aviator who performed the feat.

Describing his manoeuvres during the duel, the aviator said:

"I flew straight for a hundred yards and, then dropped thirty yards under the Albatross, manipulating my machine so that the sparks performed to that of the enemy. My observer had prepared to fire on our opponent when bullets from the Albatross whizzed past our heads. I made another defensive movement a little to the right. Just then my observer let go fifty cartridges.

"The effect was immediate. I had just time to move out of the way when the Albatross gave a lunge. At that moment we fired 4,000 cartridges. We were much relieved to see the Albatross drop yet more speedily, finally to fall, tragically in the waves."

The Appointment of General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien to supreme command of the forces operating in East Africa means that the Allies are taking steps to endeavor to clear the Germans out of the only colony that remains to them except a small part of the Cameroons.

The Germans are in strong force in East Africa, but Smith Dorrien, with any army that is being raised in South Africa—troops already there and those who are going from home—has ample forces to carry out the short order. The commander, like the men under him, are experienced in African warfare.

Remember Napoleon

Napoleon in 1812, at the beginning of his Russian campaign, talked rashly of marching through Moscow to the Ganges. Germans who lastly propose to invade Egypt and India by way of Constantinople may need to remember Napoleon's example and his troubles in getting home.—New York World.

Long Way from Bankruptcy

Secretary for Colonies is More Hopeful Than Ever of Outcome of War

Andrew Bonar Law, secretary for the colonies, presiding at a banquet in London, declared he felt more hopeful as to the outcome of the war than he had for months past. In reply to statements in German newspapers that he had said Great Britain was on the point of bankruptcy, Mr. Law said the country was a long way from it, but he did not pretend that it could go on indefinitely on the present scale. But the wealth of Great Britain, he added, had not even been touched as yet, and she could bear the strain for a far longer period than her enemies.

Speaking of the great armies which Great Britain had raised, Mr. Law said the number of men killed or wounded in the present war was three-fold greater than the entire expeditionary force at the outbreak of the war.

Referring to conditions in the far east, he said that it was no better than could be gathered from the newspapers.

"I go further," he continued, "and say that I took the most pessimistic news for many months to come. And we may have bad news long before the end, but that does not alter my opinion. The war is not going to be won or lost in the east.

"If you look at the tendency as a whole, I am convinced we are moving slowly but inexorably towards victory."

He expressed the opinion that there was nothing further to fear either in the Balkans or eastern theatres of the war, adding:

"In the Balkans, we are not only able to fire shell for shell, but two to the enemy's one. A similar condition holds good on the Russian front, and I firmly believe that the danger of invasion will not arise again in that quarter.

"Economic conditions in Germany, produced by the silent pressure of the British navy are also beginning to tell most strongly in our favor, and the German people are ceasing to believe that victory is within their grasp.

"All the heroism which has been shown by the British army and the sacrificed, will have been in vain unless we get the result that never before has been attempted to crush it, he within the power of any man or any group of men to turn the world into the charnel house it has become."

Canada's Offer Accepted

Dominion Gives $50,000 to Anglo-Russian Hospital

The offer of the Canadian government of a donation to the establishment of an Anglo-Russian hospital has been accepted, a cable to that effect having been received by Sir Max, General Lord Cheylesmore, chairman of the executive committee in London, from Sir George Perley, acting minister.

"The offer of the Canadian government is accepted.

"My ministers understand that provision is being made in Great Britain, under the auspices of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, for an Anglo-Russian hospital. They learn that equipment and the maintenance of one bed for one year is estimated at one hundred pounds. Volunteer nurses from Canada to assist therein and thus to express Canadian appreciation of the valor of the Russian people in common with Canada will contribute £10,000 for the purpose which, according to the committee's estimate, will equip and maintain one hundred beds for one year.

"Queen Alexandra on being informed of the gift, caused the following letter to be written to Lord Cheylesmore:

"I have shown your letter of yesterday to Queen Alexandra and her majesty is much gratified to hear of the splendid contribution of £10,000 from the Canadian government for the Anglo-Russian hospital. Her majesty knows how pleased her sister, the empress Marie Feodorovna, will be to hear of this generous help from the people of Canada."

Indian Prince Gets Military Cross

India's youngest war prince has just won the Military Cross for bravery gallantry. He is Second Lieutenant Reno Jodha Jang Badadur, of the 5th Gurkha Rifles, third brother of the Maharajah of Nepal. The official account of his bravery says:

"Second Lieutenant Reno of the La Basse Canal he commanded a double company with great ability and conspicuous gallantry. He led with a severe fire from rifles, machine guns and hand grenades and bombs. His bravery was previously observed on September 25, when he led his men with great dash and gallantry over the German wire under heavy rifle and machine gun fire."

He is now in a London hospital recovering from two wounds received in the Basse engagement. He is twenty-five years old.

Evaporated Vegetables

One of the Canadian industries which has expanded enormously since the war began is the trade in evaporated vegetables. Thousands of tons of vegetables of all descriptions are being condensed in weight and volume for the use of the armies. The potato crop of the maritime provinces of Canada, Ontario and the province of Columbia are contributing to this industry. In Ontario the purchases for these purposes have almost taken up the over-supply of vegetables and have given growers good markets at satisfactory prices for what they have grown. The vegetables which are being prepared are onions, potatoes, beets and carrots. Increase while the south district had shown a 71 per cent. increase, notwithstanding that the north had been unfavorable for the dairying section of the province.

"There was more progress as to quality as well last year than ever before," said Mr. Harper, "and the Olds Agricultural college experiments as to the working of butter.

Capt. Joseph Bernier, late commander of the Arctic, and famed as an Arctic explorer, has taken up land. The captain during his northern cruises established fishing stations at Button Point, in Baffin Bay and on Baffin island at the junction of the Salmon River with Pond Inlet. He has erected houses at these stations and has now procured from the government a transfer of the lands, 20 acres at Button Point and 60 acres on Baffin Island at a dollar an acre.

VALUABLE WORK OF TRAWLERS IN GUARDING THE BRITISH FLEET

GOOD SERVICE OF THE BRITISH FISHING CREWS

Have Played a Unique and Valuable Role in Connection with the Dardanelles Expedition, Where They Have Been Hunting and Ramming Submarines

Writing in the London Daily Chronicle, E. Ashmead Bartlett pays a high tribute to the work of the British mine sweepers at the Dardanelles.

"What would King George say," he done without these 'ere trawlers?" This was the historic remark of a West Country skipper as he gazed around the Aegean sea from the bridge of his trawler when the submarine scare was in full swing, and before the monitors had appeared to take the place of the cruisers and battleships.

The West Countryman had ample justification for his remark and every reason to be proud of his craft, and the hundreds of others, almost exactly similar to hers, which have played such a unique and invaluable role in the Dardanelles campaign. Probably for the first time in their lives the majority of our officers and men, both soldiers and sailors, out at the Dardanelles, have been brought in touch with our great fishing fleet from the North Sea and from the West coasts.

I have never yet seen a trawler refuse an order from any admiral or captain which was not recognized as a volley of mild oaths from the skipper, followed by an eloquent lecture on how much better it would be to accomplish the same thing in a different manner. Of course, I am not insinuating that there is any real indiscipline, for the orders are always carried out, but generally in a manner which was never intended.

The skipper of a trawler never will admit that any officer in the navy is a real seaman. They will stoutly maintain that seamanship is a lost art which can now only be found among themselves, and they love to hold forth on the handling of great battleships as they make their way into Mudros harbor, or take up difficult anchorage, pointing out how much better they could have done the job themselves. There is no grumble at everything, and without a grievance they would be miserable.

But for the conception of the amount of work accomplished by these craft, which, it would have been almost impossible to have kept the army supplied without them. Before the first movement of the army from Cape Helles, on the night of the 18th of March, 11, 12 and 13 efforts were made to sweep a path through the mine field below the Narrows, but how many of the trawlers were hit and blown up I cannot say.

Some kept their regular crews during this dangerous work, and others were put in charge of naval officers and ratings, but the spirit was the same throughout, and the men behaved splendidly. The fact remains, however, that the enemy's fire was too severe, and it was found impossible to clear the Narrows. The full measure of the attack of March 18 sweeping operations were abandoned.

Since then the whole work of the trawlers has been divided into two classes. They go far afield, searching the coasts of the islands for possible hostile submarine bases, and examining every sailing ship which comes within the war zone. They have orders to ram any submarine, or anything they imagine to be a submarine, without hesitation, and many have been the reports and scares that have failed to materialize.

The men thus engaged in transport duty have perhaps the easier time of the two. They leave Mudros laden with biscuits, fresh meat, and innumerable gents for the Gurkhas, ammunition and a hundred and one other articles which an army requires for its daily use. Piled on top of this mass of goods and livestock, officers and soldiers take passage to and back from the front. It was no uncommon sight to see a general sitting on a biscuit box with a goat gnawing at one boot and the other boot hidden beneath a pile of Tommy's kits. More often than not there is not a vacant square inch of space left on the deck.

It is a remarkable tribute to the skill in seamanship of the trawlers' crews, that in spite of the hundreds of thousands upon thousands of voyages they have made and the immense distances they have covered, I think only one trawler has been lost during the whole campaign, and she was sunk off Anzac by shellfire in the early days.

Bringing from their peaceful surroundings into the very centre of the great war game, the North Sea and west coast fishing fleets have caught the Dardanelles for nines; they have been exposed to shell fire for months on end; they have chased submarines and patrolled the islands of the Aegean, and when one considers the hardships, the seas were left to their care because the battleships and cruisers forced to shelter by the submarine menaces, they have carried thousands of tons of stores from the ships to the beaches, and transported thousands of sick and wounded to and from the hospital ships in the bays.

Their skippers and crews belong to a hardy race of seamen, rendered all the more hardy by their work in the modern methods of travel. They understand their boats, and their orders; and, above all, in spite of all they say, they are proud of the navy to which they belong, and ready to play side with naval officers and naval men. A great spirit of friendship has sprung up between them, and each recognizes the value of the other's work.

This summer their task has been child's play, steaming about a sea that is generally calm, but before very long the winter is coming on the work must be resumed. Submarine menaces there will be very different, and then it will be, when the storms are blowing with all their force, and the seas rage, that the hard lessons they have learned from the fishers spent in the North Sea and off the Irish coast will stand, will come in most useful. Seamanship will be found at a high pitch, and the old West Country skipper's proud remark, "What would King George have done without these 'ere trawlers?" will be amply justified.

Dairying in Alberta

Great Increases Shown in Butter Production for Last Year

That Alberta has never before had the great interest in dairy production, improvement in quality, and the interest in dairying and creamery work which it has had during the last year, was the gist of an address by C. W. Harper, provincial dairy commissioner at the first session of the Alberta Dairymen's Convention held in Calgary yesterday.

Mr. Marked took the platform and gave a detailed review of the dairying and creamery industry for the province for the last year. He told how the production of butter had increased from 5,200,000 pounds during 1914 to 7,400,000 for 1915. Low both the with and and improvement in cows, known greater production and how cheese was now being produced in large quantities during the winter months in the province.

Mr. Marker took the platform and said 58 creameries were in operation in Alberta during the last year; 46 operating last year; how 10 of these were now operating on the co-operative plan; how 12 experiments carried on at the Olds Agricultural college; how 4 cheese and creameries and not been in the habit of working their butter sufficiently, and how the instructors in charge of this province's output; and how a great number of the creameries were going into cheese production and with excellent results.

Mr. Marker anticipated that 11,000,000 pounds of butter would be produced in this province during the coming year. Dividing the increase in creamery production as between Red Deer and North and Red Deer and South, the speaker said that the north had shown a 11 per cent. increase while the south district had shown a 71 per cent. increase, notwithstanding that the north had been unfavorable for the dairying section of the province.

"There was more progress as to quality as well last year than ever before," said Mr. Harper, "and the Olds Agricultural college experiments as to the working of butter.

Capt. Joseph Bernier, late commander of the Arctic, and famed as an Arctic explorer, has taken up land. The captain during his northern cruises established fishing stations at Button Point, in Baffin Bay and on Baffin island at the junction of the Salmon River with Pond Inlet. He has erected houses at these stations and has now procured from the government a transfer of the lands, 20 acres at Button Point and 60 acres on Baffin Island at a dollar an acre.

Western Canada's Coal Supply

Sufficient to Supply the World for Several Centuries With Soft Coal

According to careful estimates prepared by expert statisticians there is enough soft coal in the four western provinces of Canada to supply the whole world for a couple of centuries. The mines of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia have recently been tapped as yet and have produced a total in one year of around 6,000,000 tons, with a value of over $25,000,000.

The Alberta and Saskatchewan coal fields are lying within a big development can supply the demand of the prairie provinces for centuries to come, so far as Alberta and British Columbia coal over the mountains or to bring coal from the east to the two prairie provinces is a very good grade and is equally serviceable for heating purposes and for steam raising. Steps have also been taken to generate cheap electrical power by water power plants during the winter months of good mines. Promotion of this has been held more or less delayed on account of the financial situation caused by the European war, but it is believed that in the future the power question of the prairie provinces will be largely settled by the enormous deposits of coal available in these provinces.

It is estimated that there is coal land in the prairie provinces to supply heat for these provinces for over two thousand years with a consumption of 20,000,000 tons a year, this estimate including only the higher grades. The Dominion Geological survey has mapped out 1,400 square beds of these three provinces with eastern British Columbia contain a total of 900,000 square miles, covering an area of 22,896 square miles.

GRAIN GROWERS' GIFTS

Over $2,700 in Cash Has Been Sent to Central Secretary for Patriotic Acre Fund

The Grain Growers of Saskatchewan through their patriotic acre scheme will increase the amount of the Patriotic Fund by approximately $100,000, according to the latest information secured from the central secretary. Altogether 4,460 acres were promised by the farmers and up to the present time over 15,000 bushels of grain have been received, besides $2,700 in cash.

MAGRATH NEWS.

Magrath Assembly Hall

One Night Only

FRIDAY, FEBRUA'Y 18

The Remarkable Dramatic Triumph

"Within The Law"

TICKETS: 50cts and $1.00

Book Seats at The Pharmacy

Our Stock is Always Fresh

Soft Drinks - Soda Fountain

Candy Tobacco Cigars

Good Meals our Specialty

LONG JIM

FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY

Magrath - Alta.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-agency) on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along side his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Livestock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.-0438

Conditions On Range

The live stock on the range are suffering on account of the prolonged cold snap and the scarcity of water. When the losses are estimated in the Spring they will doubtless be heavy. Altho' ranchers are feeding, this does not counteract the shrinkage. Much of the weaker stock is dying.

Mendenhall brothers and the Ross ranch have already suffered considerable losses. McIntyre has purchased practically all of the available hay in the district and is rushing it to his cattle.

Ray Knight, on his return from his sheep in the Provost district, made this statement: "My sheep are doing fairly well considering the severe weather. Of course, there is only about half the snow there as here."

O. A. Woolley and Bern Bradshaw are reported to have lost in the neighborhood of 250 sheep. The Leader saw sheep just off the range that had portions of their body falling off having been exposed to the pitiless elements.

The conditions on the southern ranges are grave indeed and the efforts of the Lethbridge Board of Trade and Supt. Fairfield to discredit the story given to the Lethbridge, Calgary and Winnipeg papers by the editor of this paper, are futile.

As a prominent stockman said Thursday, "Your story is all too true. Supt. Fairfield is hardly a competent judge of conditions on the range." We are inclined to the opinions of practical ranchers rather than those of the city man reclining comfortably in his warm office; and cattle fed on fat government appropriations can hardly be compared with those fighting for life on the open prairie.

Chinook On Job

The long looked-for "break" is here and this morning (Saturday) the South is revelling in a balmy Chinook. We'll all join in singing, "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow."

J. O. Bridge, choir conductor at the L. D. S. church, was surprised Wednesday evening by the members. A very jolly evening was spent by the eighty guests present The event of the night was the banquet served at half-time under the efficient direction of Mesdames Wood, Hodges and Gibb. The menu was perfectly arranged and the service was excellent. Mr. Bridge was presented with an elegant razor, the presentation speech being made by A. J. Mercer.

Miss Margaret Bradshaw, who is studying pianoforte at the Medicine Hat Conservatory of Music, appeared in her first recital recently, and acquitted herself with honors.

Keep your house warm by using Lethbridge

COAL

Which is the most popular Flour in the West

"OUR BEST" FLOUR

Get them both at the

Ellison Milling & Elevator Co.

Judge Jackson Slates Citizen Whose Heart Is With The States

Judge Jackson and Magistrate Elton were the speakers at a big recruiting meeting held at Magrath Thursday evening with Ald. Fred Karren in the chair. With the Lethbridge speakers came Major Asquith and two pipers from the 113th Kilties battalion. The major spoke briefly.

Judge Jackson spoke feelingly of the noble work of the boys at the front and said enlistment for service was a matter which everyman must decide for himself. It was a serious matter and must be met and at once, The judge slated the citizen whose heart was still with the United States. "We don't need such men in Canada. They ought to get out quick. Such men are not worthy the protection of this country," said the speaker.

Magistrate Elton, although laboring under the stress of a bad cold, made an eloquent appeal, his telling utterances sinking deep in the hearts of his audience. He appealed for a goodly quota of men from Magrath.

At the conclusion of Mr. Elton's very able address, Judge Jackson organized the Red Cross Society with the following officers: pres. A. Peterson; vice-president, Mrs. Ida Wood; secretary, J. W. Evans; Committee, Mesdames Beeman, Wright, Taylor, Turner, and Messrs John Turner, B. Matkin, R. W. Bradshaw, Harold Wood and Dr. Beeman.

The recruiting committee was elected as follows: Dr. Beeman, Fred Karren, and "Bob" Wright.

John Lamb returned Thursday from Utah. He was six days on the way owing to the terrible snowfall between here and Utah.

Prize Winners

The prize winners at the recent poultry show follows:

DISPLAYS

Barred Rocks, Roy Searle.
White Rocks, Wyandottes, R. I. Reds r.c., Buff Orpingtons, Ririe
R. I. Reds s.c., Ed. Hodges.
Games, Blk Orpingtons, Woodruf
White Leghorns r.c., Passey.

Langshan

Hen, 1, 2, 3, Ririe.
Cockerel, 1, 2, Ririe.
Pullet, 1, 2, Ririe.

Barred Rocks

Cock, Elbert 1, Searle 2.
Hen, Searle 1, 2, Woodruff 3,
Cockerel, Searle 1, Woodruff 2, Edwards 3.
Pullet, Searle 1, 2, Ririe 3.

White Rocks

Cock, Ririe 1.
Hen, Edwards 1, 2, Ririe 3
Cockerel, Ririe 1.
Pullet, Edwards 1, Ririe 2.

White Wyandottes

Cock, Elbert 1.
Hen, Ririe 1, Edwards 2 Woodruff 3.
Cockerel, Mendelkow 1, Edwards 2, Ririe 3.
Passey won everything in the Partridge Wyandotte class.

(Concluded next week.)

The marriage is announced to take place at Salt Lake City in April of Miss Bess Green, of Magrath, and Mr. Pixton, a prominent business man of Burley, Idaho. Miss Green is one of Magrath's most popular girls, and her approaching nuptials set the younger set agog with lively interest.

Mr. Davies is in Chicago this week on a purchasing visit.

Wm. Baker & Sons

PLASTERERS

BOX 32 RAYMOND

SHOE NEWS

WE DO NOT BUY OUR SHOES FROM ONE EXCLUSIVE HOUSE BUT FROM SPECIALISTS.

Thus our Stock is Always of Highest Quality

Our Spring Line Now On Full Exhibition

GRANT & DAVIES

Magrath Phone 82 Alberta

Towels & Towelling

Large and Heavy Towels 40ct

Towelling per yard From 10c to 55c

Good Towels - Each 25cts

Table Covers

Colored, Regular 1.75 Now 1.45

ONE RED TABLE COVER, A Rare Buy Regular 5.75 TO CLEAR 4.00

EMBROIDERY VALUES

Very neat designs 16 & 17 in. Wide 25c & 30c

SHADOW LACE 90c yd.

Pillow Cloth

45 to 54 inch, plain and circular yd. 25c

Good Pillow Slips 30c to 55c Each

Plenty of Boy's and Men's OVERSHOES on hand

Also "Mountaineer" Overalls

Magrath Trading Co.,

"A Good Place To Trade"

WORK FOR THE WOMANLY BRAIN AND HAND

FOR THE DRESSING TABLE AND DESK

By Ethel Davis Seal

IT IS surprising how much a clever girl may accomplish with her clever fingers. She is able to make out of pieces and scraps things which cost perfect dollars in the shops. She seems to have a little invisible wand about her somewhere, for she is always able to transform quite hopeless propositions into interesting and accomplished facts. She usually dresses on next to nothing a year, and is the best-dressed girl in her community, at that. She can transform a room without seemingly adding one thing to it. In short, she is the miraculous sort of being who is perfectly capable of making a new coat for baby out of father's old high silk hat. And you may be sure that everybody will admire the coat!

Now, these girls aren't so scarce as one might imagine from the description. Quite a number of them are reading about themselves this very minute. For it's my opinion that every girl who bothers to read an article on how to make things has that inborn ability of making them afterward. Perhaps she doesn't always know it; but if she will take it on trust and begin, it won't be long before she finds it out.

And you can make so many pretty things! The things I'm especially telling you about today only begin the story. But we must agree it's a good beginning, for the top of the desk and the top of the dresser table are quite frequently neglected or uninteresting in appearance, for the fittings to be bought for them are either quite homely or very, very expensive.

These dressing table and desk fittings can, for the most part, be made out of cardboard and cretonne. And every one knows how cheap cardboard is; and some people even know that cretonne, and good-looking cretonne, too, may be bought for as low as 20 cents a yard. So you see that cleverness and care form the largest part of this particular proposition.

A satisfactory way to make a desk blotting pad is to first cut a piece of very heavy cardboard the proper size. Cut lighter-weight cardboard to cut four corners, which should form a perfect right angle. Cretonne large enough for covering must be cut a half inch larger all around. Turn in and paste on to the cardboard corners at the longest edge. Then adjust the covered corners to the cardboard pad back, turning the cretonne edges on it and gluing. Slip two or three blotters, cut the correct size and of a harmonizing color, under the corners. Line the pad back with paper or pongee in cotton or silk.

An individual blotter, one of the usual convenient oblong shape, may be supplied with a cretonne top cover. Cut a piece of cardboard a fraction of an inch larger all around. Punch at each end two neat eyelets a half inch apart. Cut a piece of cretonne with a half-inch margin all around. Work four buttonholes in it to correspond with the eyelets in the cardboard. Paste it on the cardboard with the buttonholes in the correct position, turn the margins under and glue them. Line with paper. Punch eyelets in the lower edge of cover and run a harmonizing ribbon through, bringing the ends out to the cretonne cover, and tie in a bow.

The inkwell looks quite complicated. And the simplest way, really, is to buy a glass inkwell of the shape you want, covering the sides and bottom with a sewed cover of cretonne, drawing the upper edges of the sides under a piece of antique gilt braid, but this is how: Board sides covered with cretonne. The size of the base is first decided on and drawn out on a piece of the cardboard. Extensions for the four sides are then drawn on, with a square piece like one of the width of the extension at the end of each corner. This pattern, drawn out of each corner "fat" cross, is which resembles a thin extensions are then cut out and the body. Bring creased inward on the body. Bring them up to a pleasing slant and cover with cretonne, turning the edges in top and bottom. Fit a square for inside to fit the opening and the inkwell. Cover the inkwell lid with cretonne. It is sometimes possible to find an inkwell in glass shaped something like this picture, in which case its covering with cretonne would be quite simple.

The paper-and-envelope pack is made in ten pieces. The cardboard is cut first, and the ten pieces are as follows: The bottom, the back, the front, the two ends, the dividing partition and four inner end pieces, two for each end, which are fitted in so as to hold the partition firmly in position. The front, the two outside ends and the bottom may be cut all in one piece of the cretonne, which should be doubled, so that two are cut at once. Place the right sides together and stitch the right side, so that when turned the four pieces of cardboard may be slipped into position and the open edges overseamed. Cover the back as a separate piece, and overseam on to the part of the box which is finished, and overseam the lower edge of the ends to the bottom. Cover the partition piece and the four inner end pieces. Slip the latter in and fasten with glue. Between each pair there should be a sufficient space to slip in the partition, which should be, by this means, held firmly in position.

As a help toward the making of the square boxes shown in another cut I will give a rule for the cutting. Draw the desired shape of one end on the cardboard; extend from this the shape of the front side; extend from that the dimension of the other end, and next the dimension of the back side. These should not be separated from each other, they should be on a straight line, and should be the same width. From one long edge of the front side draw the shape of the box bottom. Its length will be the length of the side; its width the length of the end. Before cutting these five pieces apart lay the whole pattern on the doubled cretonne and cut the double cover, allowing a half-inch margin. With the right sides facing, stitch into around, leaving the outer edges of the long side of the box bottom open, and turn. Then cut apart the five pieces of cardboard. Slip the separate pieces in one at a time in the order drawn, and stitch in securely. The box bottom is the last one to go in. The open edges are overseamed, and the box is overseamed together. The lid is covered separately and attached to the box by an inner hinge of the material.

The wastebasket is not so difficult as it looks. A circular bottom is first cut of the cardboard. And then a large piece of cardboard, the desired height. Is cut, its other dimension being the circumference of the circular bottom. The large piece and the circular piece are covered separately. The large piece is formed into a circle by overseaming together its two side edges. Both the pieces should have been lined on the inside with paper, and covered on the outside with cretonne. The body of the wastebasket, which is now round, should be overseamed to the circular bottom. Both the top and bottom are ornamented with tarnished gold braid. A strip is also run down each side, one hiding the overseamed joining of the body. Wastebaskets can also be made four-sided.

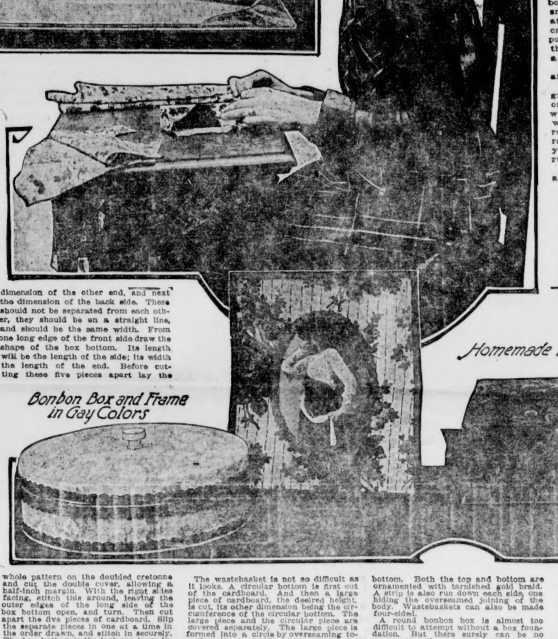
A round bonbon box is almost too difficult to attempt without a box foundation. But there surely can be no more attractive use to which to put such round boxes as come your way. Marshmallow tins, cherry and apricot cartons and fancy cardboard boxes number among the possibilities.

A four-sided picture frame is cut of cardboard with an oval opening in the middle. It is covered and trimmed with gimp. A cardboard back covered with cretonne is overseamed and with the top edge left open for the insertion of the picture, is a standard, covered with cretonne, and made of cardboard, is sewed behind, and connected at the bottom with a strap of cretonne.

A bookrack made of three pieces—a bottom and two ends—is another desirable novelty. The bottom is 6x9 inches, the ends 5x5 inches. They are covered with tag, and sewed together, and ornamented by heavy gold braid. 6x5 large rep-covered button molds sewed on the bottom finish it.

A veil box is supplied with a thin cretonne-covered roll for the safekeeping of milady's veils.

Indeed, as said before, there are endless possibilities for clever fingers, the scissors and paste brush. Of course more than I have had time to enumerate here—to keep those clever fingers busy.



EMBELLISHING THE GAME TABLE

FOR years we had used a card table with a green felt top. It was not particularly beautiful. In fact, every time we opened it for use its strident color and its utilitarian aspect grated on my nerves. And then the felt wore out. Needless to say, I was glad. And the rest of the family was glad to let me have my way and supply the top with a covering of cretonne when I proved that the new felt covering was much more expensive than the cretonne.

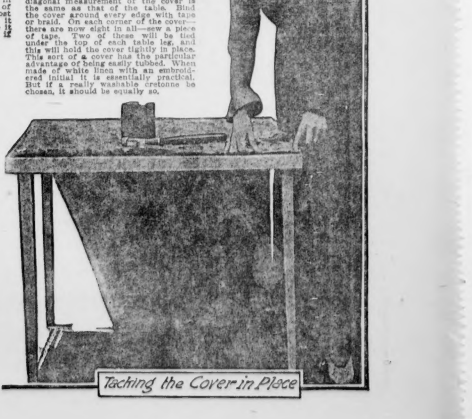
And so I bought the needed small quantity of cretonne for the cover. The rest of the family put it in, but I watched them do it. It seemed a simple matter. First the wooden detachable table rims were unscrewed and removed. The new cover was cut the size of the old one, which had a sufficient margin to be firmly held down by the screwed-on rims. One of the family held it straight while another one screwed. I watched, to see that it was done right, of course. But if I hadn't, I should never have been able to tell you about it, you see.

Since then our card table has always persevered in its cover of cretonne. The family changes it about once a year, so it is always fresh looking. And as I always choose a very effective piece of cretonne, the table is a nice spot of color in the room, whether it is actually in use or not. We rest it up against a bit of vacant wall when it is closed, with the cretonne top turned toward the room.

It is possible to buy folding card tables showing very attractive color schemes. I recently saw one painted in a soft green, with a darker shade of green motre for a finish. But as almost every one has an old card table to fit up just like a new one? Especially if you can get the family to do the work, as I did?

And now I am going to tell you about the very easiest method of embellishing that folding table of yours. So easy you can do it yourself.

Cut a square of white or colored cretonne, measuring about three inches larger all around than your table. Cut this square straight across so that the diagonal measurement of the cover is the same that of the table top. Bind the cover around every edge with tape or braid. On each corner of the cover there are now eight in all—sew a piece of tape. Two of these will be tied under the top of each table leg, and they will hold the cover tightly in place. This sort of a cover has the particular advantage of being easily rubbed. When made of white linen with an embroidered initial it is essentially practical. But if a really washable cretonne be chosen, it should be equally so.



OUR QUESTION BOX

TO THE Housefurnishing Editor,

Would you favor me with some advice on furnishing my new home? I wish to use as much of our old furniture as possible so it will not conflict too much with the new house.

The house has sand-finish. Paint, grey walls, nice enough, strikingly, though, I think. Have several good hardwood pieces for present dining room furniture—one piece of black leather chairs and a very large fumed oak sideboard, china closet, bookcase, gold-framed oil paintings and one wicker chair.

The new furniture is light oak, consisting of table, sideboard, china closet and 4 chairs. Big bay has rail-and-spindle screen to form square.

The furniture of two bedrooms is light oak—bureaus, washstands and beds with the light brass trimmings.

The third bedroom has bed of light curly birch with high headboard, bureau, washstand, wicker morris chair with gaudy cushions. All bedroom floors are covered with brussels carpet.

We also have a five-piece parlor suit in mahogany, upholstered in velvet and silk stripe with hammered steel and gold effects with gray and yellow roses. All the finishings are in the very best condition. Mrs. R.

For your living room, use the furniture you have now, with the possible exception of the wicker chair. Finish the furnishing of this room in mahogany, and the addition of one overstuffed wing armchair upholstered in cretonne of French printed linen. This should match your window drapes, which should be of one of these two materials and in color combining rose, blue and black. Lay a rose and blue Wilton rug on the floor. Use glass curtains of plain white muslin.

Either mahoganize your dining-room furniture, directions for which may be found in the answer to Mrs. R., or you may paint it gray, as suggested. If you have the rug for this room dyed it gray. Use rose-and-gray cretonne overdrapes over glass curtains of white scrim.

Paint and paper your ceiling, using your parlor suit are not being used any more. And it means a whole lot to spoil your house with out-of-date furniture. You should have the apple green axminster rug dyed a plain color if you intend using it.

Now, oak furniture is not going to look well in a house having white woodwork and mahogany doors. So, since painted furniture is all the rage, why not take advantage of this and paint your furniture? The two oak suits may be painted white. The 4-rch may be mahoganized. In this way the furnishings of your whole house will be harmonious.

To the Housefurnishing Editor,

Thank you very much for the splendid ideas in so kindly sent me in regard to remodelling a dining room in bungalow style. The metamorphosis has started, and when complete I know I shall be delighted with it—thanks to your kindness again. Mrs. J. B. P.

I am so glad the ideas proved helpful. May I not help you again some time?

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY - - 10 CENTS PER PLUG

WITHIN THE LAW

BY MARVIN DANA

(Copyright)

(Continued)

"But you must not be seen speaking with him," Miss Gilford said, with a certain air of command now become habitual to her among the members of her circle. "My cousin, Miss Agnes Lynch, must be very careful as to her associates."

"If he just stopped me to say it's been the best year he ever had," she explained, with ostentatious vanity, "how can that be when the dead line now is John street?"

"The dead line!" Aggie scoffed. "Why, Jim takes lunch every day in the Wall street Delmonico's. And only yesterday he went down to police headquarters just for a little exchange of compliments. Jim does hate a dull life. Say, he told me they've got a mat at the door with 'Welcome' on it in letters three feet high. Now, what do you think of that? And, oh, yes," she continued happily, "Jim, he lifted a station from a bull who was standing in the hallway there at headquarters! Jim sure does love excitement."

Mary lifted her dark eyebrows in half amused inquiry.

"It's no use, Aggie," he declared, though without entire sincerity; "I can't quite keep up with your thieves' argot—your slang, you know. Just what did this brother of yours do?"

"Why, he copped the copper's kale," Aggie translated, glibly.

Mary threw out her hands in a gesture of dismay.

Thereupon the adventuress instantly assumed a most ladylike and imposing air while all assorted with the cigarette that she held between her lips.

"He gently removed a leathern wallet," she said sedately, "containing a large sum of money from the outside pocket of a member of the detective force." The elegance of utterance was intimately done. But in the next instant the ordinary vulgarity of articulation was in full play again. "Oh, gee!" she cried gaily, "what he says to 'Spector Barker's got a gold watch that weighs a ton, an' all set with diamonds. Which was worth years in Portsmirin' friends! We didn't contribute."

"Given to him," Mary corrected, with a tolerant smile.

"What difference does it make?" Aggie demanded scornfully. "Anyhow, I got it, ain't he? Just as soon as I get time I'm goin' after that watch—believe me! Which is now."

"No, you are not. You are under my orders now. And as long as you are working with us you must obey the laws."

"But I can't see—" Aggie began to argue with the petulance of a spoiled child.

"When you were working alone, did you have a home like this?"

"No."

"Or such clothes? Most of all, did you have safety from the police?"

"No; but, just the same I can't see—"

"Agnes, the richest men in this country have made their fortunes, not because of the law, but in spite of the law. They made up their minds what they wanted to do and then they engaged lawyers clever enough to stick them how they could do it and still keep within the law. Any one with brains can get rich in this country if he will engage the right lawyer. And I have the brains, and Harris is showing me the law—the wonderful twist of the law that makes us safe. Since we keep inside the law we are safe."

"And now I must be off to a most important engagement with Mr. Dick Gilder."

CHAPTER VI.

A Tip From Headquarters

Aggie gave herself over to more cigarettes in an easy chair, sprawled out in an attitude of comfort never taught in any finishing school for young ladies. Soon the coming of Joe Garson, who was usually in and out of the apartment a dozen times daily, provided a welcome diversion. Aggie explained in response to his question that Mary had gone out to keep an engagement with Dick Gilder.

"Mary has been with him a good deal lately," he said, half question-ingly.

"That's what," was the curt agreement.

"Think she's stuck on him?"

"Why not?" Aggie retorted. "Bet your life he'd be if he had a chance. He's a swell boy, and his father's got the coin too."

At this the man moved impatiently, and his eyes wandered to the window. Again Aggie studied him with a swift glance of interrogation.

"Joe, if there's anything on your mind about Mary—"

"It's Mary," Garson explained, with some embarrassment; "her and young Gilder."

"Well," came the grim question.

"Well, somehow," Garson went on, still somewhat confusedly, "I can't see any good of it for her."

"Why?" Aggie demanded, in surprise.

"Old man Gilder's got a big pull, and if he can't get on to his boy's going with Mary he'd be likely to send the police after us—strong! Believe me, I ain't looking for any trip up the River."

"We ain't done nothin' they can touch us for, Mary says now."

"Whether we've done anything or whether we haven't don't matter," he objected. "Once the police set out after you they'll get you. Russia ain't in it with some of the things I have seen pulled off in this town."

"Oh, can that 'frad talk!' Aggie exclaimed roughly. "I tell you they can't get us. We've got our fingers crossed."

A noise at the hall door interrupted her, and she looked up to see a man, while behind him appeared the maid, protesting angrily.

"Never mind that announcing thing with me," the newcomer rasped to the expostulating servant in a voice that suited well his thick set figure, with the bullet shaped head and the bull dog neck. He was Cassidy, who had had Mary Turner in his charge on the occasion of their flight from the Howard Gilder's office four years before.

"Hello, Joe!" he cried familiarly. "Hello, Aggie!"

"Well?" Joe demanded.

"Just a little friendly call," Cassidy announced in his strident voice. "Where's the girl? Where's Mary?"

"Out." Aggie spoke very sharply.

"Well, Joe," Cassidy went on, "when she comes back you tell her to make her to make a getaway and to make it quick."

"Say," Aggie retorted viciously, "you can't throw any scare into us. Any bunk's going to go, see, keep off."

"Nothing on you, eh? Well, well, let's see." Cassidy regarded Garson with a grin. "You are Joe Garson, forger. As he spoke the detective took a notebook from a pocket, found a page, and then read: "First arrested 1891 for forging the name of Elwood Dimock to a check for $10000. Again arrested June 15, 1895, for forgery. Arrested in April, 1898, for forging the signature of Jacob Hennemway to a series of bonds that were counterfeit. Arrested as the man back of the Bridge gang in 1901. Arrested in 1905 for forgery."

"Haven't any records of convictions, have you?"

"No, but we've got the right dope on you, all right, Joe Garson." He turned savagely on the girl.

"And you're little Aggie Lynch," Cassidy continued, "and I've got a note book back into his pocket. "Just now you're going as Mary Turner's cousin. Which was only years in Portsmirin' friends! We didn't contribute."

"Given to him," Mary corrected, with a tolerant smile.

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McGAW & WINNETT

Bagpipes in Battle

Soul-Stirring Notes of the Pipes That Urge the Kilted Warriors on to Victory

"As the men bombed their way along the German trenches after the first rush, two of the Black Watch pipers stood upright on the parapet under a terrific fire and played 'Highland Laddie,' the regimental charge of this gallant corps. They stood in a terrific storm of fire with bombs bursting all round them, and flung their Highland battle air up to the breeze, until one piper fell dead and the other was wounded."

This was what happened during the British attack on the German lines north of La Bassee some weeks ago, and it is one of the many such epics that have been recorded for at least two centuries.

It is indeed a tradition of our Highland regiments that the pipers have literally contributed to every victory gained by their countrymen, not only by the animating strains of their music, but by the coolness and self-possession of the pipers in the hour of danger.

Thus the 42nd Highlanders, who formed part of the attacking party that captured Fort Washington, in New York, during the precipitous retreat terminated to have their own share of glory, the first to reach the summit under all of the pipers, who, as soon as he had made good his footing, began to play. The regiment suffered its war notes until at last his body, riddled with bullets, fell from point to point, and finally at the bottom of the rock mangled and disfigured.

Again, at Waterloo, where the Campbells earned imperishable fame, it was Piper Kenneth Mackay who specially distinguished himself. In the thick of the fighting that raged round the farmhouse of La Haye Sainte, the pipe-major charged like Thor among the Jotuns. The enemy's cavalry came to the support of the baffled infantry, but the Caledonians formed square. And, while the Cuirassiers came thundering on, Piper Mackay stepped out from the ranks of bayonets, and, marching around, played the stirring "Cogadh na Sithe."

In the annals of the pibroch that brought life and hope to the beleaguered garrison, however, is the inspiration of the heroic pipers struggling up the ramparts of Tel-el-Kebir in the face of the British fire to victory; and it was Piper Findlater's playing of the "Cock o' the North" to the Inverness-shires while he lay on the ground badly wounded, that earned for the kilts of Dargai and won for him the Victoria Cross.

In the present campaign the pipers of the Black Watch have several times distinguished themselves when playing the "kilted warriors" into action.

It was at Loos that Piper David Simpson of the 2nd Battalion Black Watch died on the field of glory. "All through the battle roar," wrote one of the officers of the gallant, stirring notes of the charge of the piper, at once a stimulus and a rallying call to every man wearing the red hackle.

"Three lines of German trenches fell to that fierce assault. Then the command came down the line to have a try for a fourth.

"Simpson stood at once got his pipes in position, turned to his company with the cry, 'Come on, boys!' and struck up the battle tune of the Black Watch, again ran, playing to the enemy's line. He took his twelve paces, a bullet through the breast brought him down, and, with his pipes under his arm, he joined his triumphant comrades in his ears, he died."

Describing the inspiring scene of the passage of a kilted battalion along the tartan. It is not altogether a pleasant sight to see a Scottish regiment played into the trenches. You can see that there is killing business in the grim determination of the men, the thrust of the jaw, the grip of the knotted hands on rifle and bayonet. And that the sort of the pipes ahead is a battle cry fiercely urging them on.

It is a long remove apparently from Dumfries, to whom I mentioned this matter of bagpipe inspiration, "mon, when I attend 'Fit' Club in Nordin I could kill you Germans wit' me bare haunds."—London Answers.

It was the custom in a Warwickshire village for the well-to-do inhabitants to make good any loss sustained by the villagers might sustain through the death of any live stock. A retired London merchant, recently settled in the village, was ignorant of this laudable practice, and was considerably puzzled by the visit of a laborer's wife, who explained that she had lost a pig.

"Well, I haven't got it!" said the bewildered gentleman.

"No, sir," replied the wife, of course, is that the pig died," nervously explained the woman.

"Well, what do you want me to do?" asked the new arrival. "Send a wreath?"

"Verboten"

"Verboten" is the German national motto. It means the absence of any parliament of liberty to vanishing point. It breeds the habit of unresisting obedience and uncritical loyalty and readiness for all sacrifices. The German believes what he is told, and does what he is told. His state of mind is impossible in a democracy, and it is utterly opposed to both the French and British temperaments. It is, however, an unquestionable source of strength in times of peril. It has enabled the German general staff to surmount difficulties and hold off disaster, and it compels us to put forth our utmost efforts before we can hope for decisive triumph.—London Daily Express.

School Attendance in Western Canada

Some Important Information Bearing on Proposed Reforms

(Contributed by Norman F. Black, M.D., D.Paed., Regina.)

The last published report of the Saskatchewan Education Department reveals the startling fact that the actual attendance of pupils in the rural schools average only 54 per cent. of the enrolment and that that of town pupils was less than 57 per cent. of the enrolment. In Manitoba the average daily attendance for the entire province was 62½ per cent. of the enrolment and in Alberta only 60 per cent. upon the returns for the preceding year.

In Manitoba the oversight of truant and neglected children is in the hands of a government department which receives monthly reports from the teachers of the province, regarding the unexplained or unnecessary absence of school children from their classes. The superintendent of this section is assisted by a large corps of local truant officers and while the law is still far from being satisfactory, there has been a remarkable improvement in the regularity of school attendance during the past three or four two years. Official notices by the thousand are issued to delinquent parents in very gratifying numbers, the superintendent in charge of this work states that the same results would follow that have been dealt with have turned out satisfactorily.

A new and important act dealing with truancy was passed by the Alberta legislature a couple of years ago, and all city and town school districts are required to employ truant officers for the enforcement of the act and every school inspector is an official, a provincial truant officer. Every child who has attained the age of seven years, and who has not yet attained the age of fourteen years, is required to attend school for the full term during which the district in which he resides is open for the reception of children entitled by the law as valid.

The chief provincial truant officer in his last report states that in the rural districts 3,680 cases of irregularity were reported, 1,000 of which were dealt with in 1914. As a result of this action 84 per cent. of these children have improved their record 72 per cent. of them regularly. This includes the returns regarding almost 1,000 children who, prior to 1914, had been enrolled at all until the authorities interfered. In consequence of the children who were already enrolled but were in irregular attendance attention was paid to the strict application of the officials. In some cases instead of a fine being imposed, the parents are placed under bonds to the extent of a $100 as a guarantee of obedience to the requirements of the act.

The details with regard to two or three districts would be of general interest. In Kluz S.D. the average attendance during the second term of 1914 was 12 pupils, but when it intervened with the result that in the corresponding term of 1914, the average attendance was 24. In Bow Bend S.D. the average attendance was increased from 16 to 25, and in Quarrel S.D. it was trebled.

One of the chief problems occupying, during the past few years, public educational reform in Saskatchewan at present, is that of enacting and enforcing better child labor laws, and the experience of the neighboring provinces in this regard must, therefore, be of exceptional interest.

A Queer Business

The Saloon Business the Only One That is Not Self-Supporting and That is a Burden to the Taxpayer

A Toronto hotelkeeper who is displeased at the eight o'clock closing order complained that no other business is required to help out those of some of the saloon fraternity tell us that the saloon business is a burden to the taxpayer? Every other business is self supporting put the saloon has to be bolstered up with all sorts of people that in the United States amount to almost seven dollars on every man, woman and child. The licensing, of course, those who never touch the stuff. The $400 hawkhurst guess and accurate statistics gathered from public accounts by the American Issue Publishing Company that these $25 license states are nearly seven dollars per capita higher than in prohibition states.

Supposing that it is only half of that in Canada it amounts to $17.50 for the people only five. Why should I be compelled to pay an increase tax to support a business that is an acknowledgment that they are half-hearted at all but saloon keepers. It is surely time that the hotel business be separated from the financial side of saloon keeping. The real hotel business requires a superior class of man with more than ordinary business abilities and there are many such but the majority of saloon men who parade the name have a shame and disgrace to the hotel business. It is too bad that there is a license attached to the word hotel keeper which should not be. Let a hotel be a hotel and a saloon be known for what it is—the greatest curse on earth.

Commercial travellers say that they do not get as good accommodation in hotels where liquor is sold as they do in local option towns. One traveller puts it this way. In the ordinary hotel we pay one dollar and a half and get fifty cents' worth. In the local option hotel we pay two dollars and get the worth of our money.

It is time for a change from making drunkards to making munitions from making paupers to making prosperity and from making criminals to making men honest and industrious.—H. Arnott, M.D., M.C.P.S.

Fifth Universities' Company

Opportunity Now Open, to Men Who Are Physically Fit to Join the Company

The Universities Companies are now well known throughout Canada. A fresh company is raised, equipped and partially trained about every two months, an officer necessary to advertise for recruits inasmuch as each company is made up of brothers or relatives or friends of those who have joined previous companies.

The Fifth company under the command of Captain Gregor Barclay has joined the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and has been for some time in the trenches.

The second company under the command of Captain George McDonald and Captain Percy Molson is also on the Continent.

The third company went overseas about 220 strong, and has gained a reputation second to none.

The fourth company is at full strength and has now embarked. It is said to be in no respect inferior to its predecessors.

A fifth company has been authorized, a large number of applicants are on the waiting list, and recruits will parade at Montreal on or after November 27th.

Those who wish to join must receive a preliminary medical examination locally by an army medical officer. Those who are not medically—and physically fit are not wanted, so there is a subsequent examination on reaching Montreal. The recruit should also be attested locally before the nearest justice of the peace, and transportation to Montreal is supplied, or obtained by sending a night lettergram to Captain A. S. Eve, 382 Sherbrooke street, Montreal. On arrival the receipt is issued without delay, his blankets, palliasse and uniform, and his training commences in the campus of McGill University and on the slopes of Mount Royal. As no barracks the Canadian Northern Land Company loans the headquarters building, McGill University and the Molson golf links and the students not only lend the top floor of the Union, but also give the privileges of the buildings to the men as though they were students. Moreover, the M.A.C. opens its quarters and places the swimming pool at their disposal. The training is varied, and includes musketry, as the C.P.R. grounds, drill, tactics, bayonet fighting and physical training.

Many officers have already been raised by this organization, which is efficient, quick, economical, and has much as there are no officers above the rank of captain.

An unusually large number of young men who cannot get commissions in Canada are joining the Universities Companies with a view to commissions in England. About fifty men who have joined the ranks have already been appointed as officers. Information has been received from London that there are some 300 vacancies a month of suitable men are forthcoming.

Particulars may be obtained from Captain A. S. Eve, 382 Sherbrooke street west, Montreal, who is in charge of the depot.

Farmers in Idaho and other western states are finding no problem with alkali soils. Water, rising through the soil by capillarity, brings with it salts, limited in quantity as shown to harm in regions of rainfalls, but in the west, where rainfall is light and evaporation is excessive, the salts remains on the surface, retarding the growth of the crop.

While alkali may readily be washed out of the soil by irrigation, but black alkali, which destroys plant tissues, is handled with more difficulty. If the expense is not too great, black alkali may be treated with gypsum, which changes it to the white form.

George W. Graves, of the Idaho Experiment station, advises the growing of a crop to shade the surface of the soil from the rays of the sun, thereby preventing evaporation. Cultivation will also help. In some cases where the land is not in use to prevent seeding plants from getting a start, it may be feasible to plow the alkali under to the depth of a foot. The plants will then get a start before the alkali accumulates again.

The first Greek bank in the world was that founded in Venice, established in 1157, when the queen city of the Adriatic was the head of the commercial world. Venice ruled all the Sea, to Alexandria, Egypt, and was the chief middleman between the Mediterranean Sea and through the Adriatic to Venice, where it was distributed to various parts of Europe. Venice was a sort of autocratic republic, founded and supported by its merchants, who were famed throughout the world for their wealth and reliability. They founded their bank, which was guaranteed by the government and was held in high credit in all the great cities on the routes of trade.

A stranded but still haughty, "leading lady" was obliged to put up at a dilapidated country hotel. She glanced frowningly about the office, reluctantly signed the register, and took the brass key from the proprietress.

"Is there water in my room?" she asked.

"Why, there was," replied the proprietress, "but I had the roof fixed."

Weedy-looking Youth (to well-known pugilist)—I want to learn the art of self-defense. It's very difficult, isn't it?

Pugilist—Oh, no; quite easy to a man of your physique. All you have to do is to keep a civil tongue in your head.

Distribution of Live Stock

Very Successful Year Experienced by Live Stock Branch in Saskatchewan

At the end of November the activities of the live stock branch of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture in connection with the stock distribution policy, had been concluded. The work this year has been carried on most successfully, and only the lack of funds prevents its continuation during the coming winter, all of the $50,000 voted for this purpose having been expended.

There is an increase in the number of cattle supplied this year. In 1914 a total of 486 head were supplied, and this year, the number is 646. While the number of milk cows distributed is not as great as last year, it is very gratifying to find that the largest increase has been in the number of western grade females and purebred bulls supplied. In 1914 about 75 head of western-bred grade heifers were distributed, while this year over 180 were sold. The number of bulls has risen from 34 in 1914 to 80 this year. The reason for this splendid increase was due, no doubt, to the fact that an option calling for only a quarter cash deposit, instead of the fifty per cent. in force before, was authorized early in the spring and added to the sale regulations. In no way can the quality and excellence of the Saskatchewan cattle breeding industry be raised more quickly and more cheaply than by the introduction of high class, pure-bred sires, and it is believed that next year's farmers and stock breeders in every district will avail themselves of this opportunity. Only about thirty of the bulls were bought in the east, the rest being purchased from local breeders in the west. Thus the department is helping, not only the individual in search of a pure-bred sire, but it is also finding a market for the breeders of pure-bred stock at remunerative prices.

Amongst other places, the districts around Indian Lake, Marge, Kerrobert and Kindersley received carload shipments of cattle. In Kerrobert, where a new creamery was established this year, approximately sixty head of milk cows were sold, while Kindersley received five carloads of western-bred grade heifers.

That the action of the department in distributing live stock is appreciated by many of the people in the Saskatchewan farmer is shown by the numerous enquiries received now by the live stock branch, which, unfortunately cannot be filled at present, the record being held over until next spring.

Regarding the work with sheep, the report has also been most gratifying. Last year about 480 grade range ewes and 12 pure-bred rams were distributed under the live stock sale regulations. This year about 2,200 head of ewes and about 40 rams were supplied. The reason for this splendid increase was due to the fact that there is an ever increasing demand both wool and mutton at the present time which makes the raising of sheep a very lucrative business, and the fact that many farmers from all parts of Saskatchewan to start with a small flock. The 2,200 ewes were scattered over the points from 20 to 100, and were scattered over the whole province, quite a few of them going to the north-western part.

While it is not likely that the price for wool will go up again to the high level which it now holds, once the war is over there is no reason to believe that it will drop back to the figures prevailing a few years ago, 9c to 11c per pound.

There is no branch of the live stock industry which needs more encouragement than the raising of sheep. Confronted with the very serious weed problem, the slogan of our prairie farmers and wheat growers has become "Sheep on every farm," and they will maintain their reputation of having a "golden hoof" after first keeping the summerfallow clean, and then gleaning the stubble fields in the fall.

One gratifying feature from the live stock point of view is the fact that although Saskatchewan has been blessed with one of the heaviest and largest crops ever recorded, reports on the whole are not losing sight of the live stock end, and quite a few enquiries for stock have been received. Since the southwestern district of Saskatchewan, on the Weyburn-Shaunavon line, and the Goose Lake district. This would indicate that the prairie farmer after having garnered one of the best grain crops in years, is prepared and willing to invest part of his surplus cash in breeding stock, and this augurs well for the future of the live stock industry of the province.

Bulgarians have a reputation for longevity, and boast of possessing more centenarians than any other people. Among these is "the oldest woman in the world," Mrs. Baba Vasilka, still living at her native village of Bavelsko, which she has never left, since she was born in May 1784. According to the custom of the country Mrs. Vasilka worked in the fields until she was a hundred years. When she was born Bulgaria was merely a province of Turkey.

Officer—How is this, Murphy—the sergeant complains that you call him names?

Private Murphy—Plaze, surr, I never called him any names at all. All I said was, "Sergeant," says I, "some of us ought to be in a menagerie."

HOME TREATMENT.—Describe your disease, and write for free book and testimonials. THE CANADA CANCER INSTITUTE, Limited 10 CHURCHILL AVE., TORONTO

NERVOUS PEOPLE

are usually thin and easily worried, sleep does not refresh and the system gets weaker and weaker.

Scott's Emulsion corrects nervousness by force of nourishment—it feeds the nerve centres by building up energy and power all over the body.

Don't resort to alcoholic mixtures or drug concoctions.

Get SCOTT'S EMULSION for your nerves—nothing sounds of comperes with it, but insist on the genuine SCOTT'S.

EVERY DRUGGIST HAS IT.

Eggs in Demand

Canada's Chance for a Great Export Business in Eggs

For the first time in a number of years eggs have taken a prominent place in Canada's export trade. This is largely due to the unprecedented demand for eggs on the part of the British market and the fact that British dealers have shown a marked preference for Canadian eggs over United States eggs and a willingness to pay a distinctly higher price for them.

So great in fact has been the demand that Canadian eggs have been shipped practically all of the available Canadian storage product to the old country. As a result there is not in Canada at the present time, sufficient eggs in storage to supply home consumption until fresh receipts in appreciable quantities begin to come in.

Quantities of eggs from the United States, however, are being imported into Canada, some in bond for export, but the larger part to take the place of the Canadian product exported. On account of the keen demand for Canadian eggs above mentioned. United States eggs can be laid down in Canada at the present time, duty paid, at several cents per dozen less than the price at which Canadian eggs are selling for, for export and they should be procurable by the consumers accordingly.

On the other hand, the Canadian market at the present time is very firm for Canadian "Specials" (new laid) the production of which is not enough in most instances to supply the demand at local country markets. This means that high prices will have to be paid in consuming centres in order to draw a portion of these supplies from local points. Producers may, therefore, definitely expect reasonably high prices during the period of low production for fresh gathered eggs that will grade "Specials."

The question has been raised as to whether the phenomenal demand on the part of the British market for Canadian eggs will continue. This depends entirely upon the quality of Canadian eggs exported. Canada has tremendous possibilities as an egg producing country. The poultry industry is at present but a mere fraction of what it might be. It rests, therefore, for those most interested in the development of this trade to make the best possible use of their present opportunities, and by careful supervision of the quality of Canadian eggs going forward to pave the way for an extensive and profitable export trade in the future.

Points About Siam

The kingdom of Siam covers an area of about 200,000 square miles and the last census gave a total population of 8,140,487. The mean temperature of about 106 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade at Bangkok is usually reached in April and May, and the lowest of about 52 degrees in December or January, the two latter months being the most suitable for tourists and commercial travellers to visit Northern Siam. The spoken and written language is Siamese, but for commercial purposes the English language is in general use.

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We publish simple, straight testimonials, not press agents' interviews, from well known people.

From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.

The Journal of Paris cites a surgical miracle. Dr. Guepin expounded before the Science Academy the case of a soldier of twenty-four years of age, who had to undergo a partial amputation of the brain.

The wounded man has so far recovered that he will now be discharged. The doctor verified the fact that the rapid removal of a part of the cerebral matter has been productives of no appreciable trouble. The operation depends for its success on speed and boldness.

Canada Finds Herself

A few months ago and nobody in Canada thought any big undertaking could be accomplished here without going to Great Britain for the money with which to finance it. Now the situation is reversed and we are helping Great Britain to finance her biggest undertaking. The war among other things, has enabled Canada to find herself.—Winnipeg Telegram.

TRAPPERS

Furs Have Advanced

Ship to Rogers. We give liberal grades, full value in cash and quick returns. We have best market in America for Furs, Hides, etc. No commission. Write today for free price list. *Tremendous Expansion at Factory Enables Us to Pay Better Than Ever.*

ROGERS FUR COMPANY, Dept. 7 St. Louis, Mo.

Generous Response Of the Farmers

Minister of Agriculture Extends Thanks on Behalf of Government

Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, in the December issue of the Canada Gazette, formally extends to the farmers of Canada the thanks of the government for the manner in which they have responded to the appeal made a year ago for increased production.

"In the agricultural Gazette of September, 1914, a message was addressed to the farmers of Canada. It called their attention to the war conditions in Europe as they affected agriculture and the consequent urgent necessity for a great increase in productions in Canada, happily far removed from the fearful horrors of war and free to use her best efforts to strengthen the empire in its struggle against the tyranny of military despotism. To the call for men and more men, Canada has nobly responded and every day sees fresh battalions on their willing way to the empire battleground.

"To the unceasing and untiring work of the women of Canada, we all pay a heartfelt tribute and the patriotic activities of our peoples in the cities and towns have made life a finer thing than it was before. But we are concerned with the production of that which is the life blood of armies in the field and of those who labor. The farmers of Canada, realizing at once the importance of having at hand the production of foodstuffs plays in such a gigantic struggle perhaps looked upon their opportunities and responsibilities with deeper respect and broader view, and made strong efforts to give their part in the increasing production along all possible lines.

"To what extent small or great the appeal made last year was responsible for this, I cannot tell, but in any case, I gladly here express my own and the government's deep appreciation of the fine response made.

"The results have surpassed expectations. Canada from her abundance can supply the empire's needs, and this must be a comfortable thought for the farmers when the hour's burden of directing the empire's needs, has been laid. Gain or no gain, the course before the farmers of Canada is as clear as it was last year, they must produce abundantly in order to meet the demands that are made and I believe this to be especially true in regard to livestock, for the full supply of which must be particularly affected in this vast struggle. Stress and strain may yet be the lot of us all before this tragic conflict is over, but not one of us doubts the issue and Canadians will do their duty in the highest sense of the word."

A Pill That is Prized.—

There have been many pills put upon the market and pressed upon public attention, but none has received more merit than with so much favor as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Well-pressed use of them has attested their great value, and they need no further advertisement than this. Having been established themselves in every locality, they now rank without a peer in the list of standard vegetable preparations.

Importance of Aden

A British Possession Against Which the Turks Are Said to be Advancing

Aden, on which the Turks are said to be advancing, is a peninsula and town belonging to Britain, on the southwest coast of Arabia, 105 miles east of the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, the entrance to the Red Sea. The peninsula is a mass of volcanic rocks, 5 miles long from east to west and rising to 1,776 feet. It is joined to the mainland by a narrow, level and sandy isthmus. The town is on the eastern shore of the peninsula, built in the crater of an extinct volcano, and is surrounded by an indescribably barren, cinder-like country. The main crater is known as the "Devil's Punch Bowl" and contains the tanks. The heat is intense; but the very dry, hot climate, though depressing, is unusually healthy for the troops. The peninsula occupied it in the 1st century A.D. Till the discovery of the Cape route to India (1498) it was the chief port of Asiatic produce for the western nations; but in 1838 it had fallen to be a village of 600 inhabitants. The increasing importance of the Red Sea route gave Aden great value as a station for England to hold, and in 1839, after a few hours' contest, Aden fell into British hands. It is of the high importance both from a mercantile and naval point of view, especially as a great coaling station. It has a garrison and strong fortifications. The population and resources of Aden have rapidly increased since 1839, and the opening of the Suez canal in 1869 gave it a great impetus. The tanks are now of its imports sometimes exceed $10,000,000, while that of its exports (coffee, gums, spices) amounts to $7,500,000. Aden is a telegraphic station on the line between Suez and Bombay, and on the line from Zanzibar and the Cape. To provide for the growing population, a considerable territory on the mainland has been acquired and added to the peninsula, the total area including the Island of Perim) being 75 square miles.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A SWEETLY SOLEMN THOUGHT

How dear to our hearts is the steady subscriber,
Who pays in advance at the birth of each year,
Who pays down his money, and does it quite gladly,
And casts 'round the office a halo of cheer.

He never says: "Stop it; I cannot afford it,
I'm getting more papers than now I can read."
But always says, "Send it; our people all like it—
In fact we all think it a help and a need."

How welcome his sheque when he reaches our sanctum,
How it makes our hearts dance;
We outwardly thank him; we inwardly bless him—
The steady subscriber who pays in advance.
—The Ledger.

Joints Quit Aching Soreness Goes Away

NO MORE STIFFNESS, PAIN OR MISERY IN YOUR BACK OR SIDE OR LIMBS!

Wonderful "Nerviline" is the Remedy

A marvelous pain reliever.

Not an ordinary liniment—just about five times more powerful, more penetrating, more pain-subduing than any thick, oily or ammonia liniment. Nerviline fairly eats up the pain and stiffness in chronic rheumatic joints, gives quick relief to sharp throbbing pains, and never burns or even stains the skin.

"Rheumatism kept my joints swollen and sore for ten years. My right knee joint was often too painful to allow me to walk. In this crippled tortured condition I found Nerviline a blessing. Its warm, soothing action brought relief I had given up hoping for. I rubbed on quantities of Nerviline and found it healing. I also took Ferrozone at mealtime in order to purify and enrich my blood. I am feeling well and can recommend my treatment most conscientiously.
(Signed) C. PARKS.
Prince Albert.

Not an ache or pain in the muscles or joints that Nerviline won't cure. It's wonderful for lumbago and sciatica; for neuralgia, stiff neck, backache and toothache. Nerviline is simply a wonder. Best family liniment known and largely used for the past forty years. Sold by dealers everywhere, large family size bottle 25c, small trial size 25c. Refuse a substitute, take only "Nerviline."

Loss From Grain Smut

Ravages of Smut Disease is a Serious Matter to the Farmer

Taking one year with another the average farmer suffers a greater loss through the ravages of smut diseases than through any other one pest, and while he may realize this to be the case, in many cases, seems to consider it a necessary evil.

H. T. Gussow, Dominion botanist, from observations of two years based on personal counts and calculation, estimates that the annual total loss due to smut in wheat, oats and barley amounts to $17,000,000 or 6.2 per cent. of the total value of these crops. The loss in oats alone is roughly equal to the combined losses of wheat and barley. In the United States it is estimated that the loss due to smut in crops of wheat alone amount to over $14,000,000, and when all the smuts and rusts are considered the total amount to hundreds of millions of dollars.

Vast as the direct loss from the smuts is, the indirect losses are even great. The expense of controlling them is very large besides the harm they do to live stock.

There have been discussions from time to time in the press with reference to the probable injuries to live stock fed on smutted grain or food. These have not been known to point out the danger of such practices. In many cases, smutted grain causes disturbances of the digestive organs, loss of flesh, paralysis of the hindquarters, and of the muscles of the mouth and throat, and in some cases death.

Data are now obtained, however, from careful inquiry and experiments which confirm this serious arraignment, and we are led to believe that, as is often the case in such investigations, the conclusion is one of conjecture," says H. T. Gussow.

"The animals subjected to experiment were pigs, cows, horses, sheep, rabbits, chickens and pigeons. It must be realized that animals show symptoms only during feeding experiments of any kind, certain individuals of which may or may not be the result of the diet. It appears to us advisable not to recommend the feeding of smut-contaminated grain food, as it cannot be declared harmless under all circumstances. Precaution, then, and the natural dislike subject to intestinal troubles should be observed in such food."

As regards oat smut, the following opinion is given in a Canadian bulletin: "When abundant in a crop which is cut for green feed, oat smut may cause irritation and congestion. A number of fatalities amongst cattle in Northern Alberta have been attributed to oat smut. A post mortem examination of cows were fed on smutty hay, and within twelve hours after the first feeding died in convulsions. Symptoms of gastritis and cerebral excitement. No more of the hay was fed, and no other deaths resulted. A post mortem examination showed the stomach "much distended."

We find these opinions more or less unanimous on the point that food contaminated with smut is at any rate unwholesome, and, although the matter is not definitely cleared up, the advice farmers not to run any risk of losing animals by giving them food of a so decidedly suspicious nature.

A Prime Dressing for Wounds.—

In some factories and workshops carbolic acid is kept for use in cauterizing wounds and bruises caused by the workmen. Far better to keep on hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It is just as quick to relieve and does not scar the skin or burn the flesh. There is no other Oil that has its curative qualities.

Miss Wheat, the new teacher, was hearing the history lesson. Turning to one of the scholars, she asked.

"James, what was Washington's first battle?"

The new boy arose with a prompt tuft that promised well for the answer.

"Heaven, ma'am," he said.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Watery Eyes Inflamed by exposure to Cold Winds and Dust Quickly relieved by Murine

YOUR EYES Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists' 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free write Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago

Course of Studies To Be Revised

Saskatchewan Government Will Appoint Committee to Confer With Superintendent

(Contributed by Norman F. Black, M.A., D.Paed., Regina)

As a result of the wide spread interest shown in proposals for the improvement of Saskatchewan schools, the leading provincial papers have for months been full of friendly criticisms and practical suggestions. On one point there has been general agreement, namely, that the present course of studies for public and high schools calls for improvement. It is felt by most friends of education that the course is overloaded, not so much by the inclusion of subjects which should not be found there as by the inclusion of a vast amount of unnecessary and useless details in the various subjects. The work of the school, moreover, has not been kept in close relation with the industries of the country, notably agriculture, and there has been a general demand for such a revision of the school courses as will remedy these and other evils. In the high schools in particular it is felt that the pupils are called upon to study too many subjects within a given school year. Consequently the lesson periods are too short, the pupils are burdened unduly with home work, and thoroughness is rendered impossible.

The teachers of the province have long recognized these evils and have been the first to suggest practical means for attempting to remove them. The provincial board of sub-examiners, a body consisting of representatives of education requesting that a committee of duly qualified and representative teachers be appointed to confer with the provincial superintendent of education on the revision of the curriculum. They suggested that this conference be held next summer, while the board of sub-examiners is in session, and that the names of the members of the committee should be announced as soon as possible so as to give opportunity for the necessary preliminary study and deliberation.

On December 9th Hon. Walter Scott, minister of education, officially announced that this request is to be granted.

Details as to how the members of the committee are to be selected have not yet been made public. In many quarters it is thought that in order to secure professional sanctions especially representing the normal schools, high schools and public schools, rural and rural, the committee should also include a few competent outsiders to represent the public opinion. It is possible that the nomination of these lay members may be left to bodies such as the Provincial School League, the provincial citizens' association which was formed during the last few months, and the agricultural and express public interest in educational matters.

The formation of this committee will be hailed with general approval as a forward step in one of the most reforming policy which aims at adapting the schools of Saskatchewan to the special local needs and conditions of the province they are to serve.

The West and Exports

Third of Total Canadian Exports Supplied by Prairie Provinces

The total external trade for Canada for 1915, including imports and exports, has been placed at $1,129,253,-000. The total trade per capita including the population of Manitoba at 450,000, and of Winnipeg at 200,000, this province's share of the external 1915 trade would be $81,650,000, while Winnipeg's share would be $27,400,-000.

The three prairie provinces' share would be approximately $200,000,000, about $180,000,000 in actual per capita, but in exports these provinces will be called upon to contribute of 1916 contribute a much larger proportion to the exports than will the other provinces.

The exports of wheat from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will be about $150,000,000 per capita than all the exports of the Dominion. The grain exports of Canada this year will probably be four times the value of the total exports of manufactories. Last year the manufactured exports amounted to only about over $57,000,000. These figures will be increased this year on account of higher prices for manufactured products, manufacturing products, etc., but total about $500,000,000 from the three prairie provinces. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will contribute very nearly one-third of these total exports, since the value of the grain exports alone will be nearly half of the total exports for the Dominion this year.

Thus the west contributes more than its share to Canada's external trade, and more especially in exports, which is the basis of the wealth of a country and represents money brought into Canada.—Free Press.

When Germany precipitated the European conflict her preparations for war were described as "the work of a last button." Neither Great Britain, France nor Russia was prepared, or anything like it, save in one particular. The British fleet was ready to the minutest detail. The fleet assumed command of the seas and has retained it ever since. British readiness in her traditional field of activity accomplished everything that was expected of it, and today the fleet is stronger than when on that fateful night of last year it disappeared in the darkness.—Victoria Colonist.

New Light On Arctic Discovery

Old Records Found by Stefansson, the Canadian Explorer

New light is shed on the quest in the frozen north for the ill-fated expedition of Sir John Franklin, by the material he has carefully examined, it is wonderful how great progress has been made in the history of the explorations of that search over sixty-two years. The records themselves, although some of them are almost illegible, constitute valuable historical relics. Their possession by the Canadian government under the auspices of Mr. Stefansson, Mr. Stefansson is seeking new land for the British crown, may result in important contributions to the history of the explorations near to the frozen pole.

Without elaborate equipment and living on the country, Stefansson is following the track where for scores of years are to be found scraps and carin their search for the secrets of the North.

The name of Sir John Franklin comes to all with the suggestion that makes for courage and resourcefulness under the hardest conditions. His first began his Arctic explorations in 1818, when the question of finding the northwest passage, that dream of ages, was again agitating the English people. Lieutenant Franklin, as he was then, made explorations of the Coppermine river and traversed much of the territory which is now familiar to Mr. Stefansson as though it were his dooryard.

Sir John Franklin in 1845 set out in a search of the northwest passage. He was in command of two vessels, the Terror and the Erebus, which were provisioned for three years. The popularity of Sir John and his high attainments as a scientist and navigator brought many volunteers to his side. There were fifty officers and crew who had been picked for intelligence and endurance, arrived at Disco in July, 1845, and were last seen in July of that year at Lancaster Sound, proceeding into its continuation, Barrow Strait.

Although no special anxiety was felt by the British government, it was thought expedient in 1847 to send a relief expedition under Captain Ross. Ross failed to find a trace of the Arctic. Lieutenant McClintock, who had done distinguished service both in the search and in exploration, was a member of that expedition, and had command of one of the land exploring parties. He returned to England and again went on the search in 1850 and 1851, while he was in charge of one of the parties in 1853 he must have left the record which Mr. Stefansson found. The documents reflected the searchers all being in good health. The cairn was found not far from Cape McClintock on Prince Patrick Island. The officer then had intended to travel southward in search of Franklin. Had he travelled to the north as Mr. Stefansson had done he would have found the two hulks of a century later was discovered by Mr. Stefansson. The cairn is five hundred miles from the Pole, Greenland. Winter headquarters of the MacMillan party, which reached safe, and that one hundred miles from the North Pole.

The search for the Franklin expedition, which went through so many years, although it brought it no success, has resulted in adding much to the history of the Arctic regions and was responsible for the exploration of many 2,000 miles of unknown coast.

Both English and American expeditions searched in search for Sir John Franklin, but it remained for McClintock to attain the final and the most glorious success.

On the return of the first relief expedition which was sent in search of a woman, Lady Franklin, brought a new inspiration into a quest which had grown dull and stale.

On the first expedition there had been found on Beechy Island, off the coast of Melville Island, the three graves of members of the Franklin party, for it was there it had spent its first winter. Traces of the Franklin expedition were again obtained in 1854 at King William Island, but it was not reported to the relief party that forty men had been seen dragging a boat across the coasts.

Lady Franklin in 1857 equipped the steam yacht the Fox, largely from her own resources, and sent the craft, under Captain McClintock, to the succor of her husband, whom she believed to be still alive.

The success of Captain McClintock in ascertaining the fate of the party was due to the fact that his previous explorations had enabled him to eliminate Melville Island, where the search was found by Stefansson. This was several hundred miles from King William Island, where many valuable clues were obtained in the records of the Franklin party.

Here two skeletons were found in a boat, and in a cairn at Point Victory was found the notebook record telling of the death of Franklin. It was signed by Lieutenant Graham Gore, and bore date of May 24, 1847. It was commonly believed that the main party, in efforts to get to the neighborhood of Backs Fish River, succumbed to the cold and famine in that region.

The investigations of Captain McClintock established not only the fate of Sir John Franklin, but proved that Franklin and his brave men had forged the last link in the discovery of the northwest passage with their lives.

"A Canadian woman in London, who has undertaken to correspond with lonely men at the front," says the Montreal Gazette, "has received a note of thanks from a Western Canada non-commissioned officer, who relates how a letter he received from her helped to cheer a comrade who was beside him in the trenches severely wounded and greatly depressed, awaiting removal. Being somewhat perplexed as to how to relieve the tension the non-com. read the encouraging letter, which he had from the Canadian woman and it had the desired effect."

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal-harsh-unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate the bad, soothe the delicate membranes of the bowels.

Cure Constipation. Genuine must bear Fac-simile Signature

Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

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MATCH SPECIALTIES

We have been making matches for 64 years now—Domestic and every other kind.

Some of our specialties are "THE GASLIGHTER" with a 4½ inch stick—"THE EDDY-STONE TORCH" for out door use—"WAX VESTAS" for the smoker, and other varieties.

For home use the most popular match is the "SILENT 5," but for every use

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Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address:

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will Sharpen your Razor Better and Quicker than can be done by any other method. Lasts a Lifetime. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sent free to any address in Canada for stamps 75 cents. In U. States $1.50—Send for it. — Canada Home Co., Waterloo, Manitoba, Canada.

AGENTS

Wanted in every town and village, to take orders for the Dandy Handle Measure Clothing in Canada. Good commissions. Magnificent Samples.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1 N.D.S.R. Used in France, England, Belgium, Italy and Russia. Strengthens your nerves, gives quick relief to Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Backache, Nervous Indigestion, Nervous Dyspepsia, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Debility, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Exhaustion, Nervous Depression, Nervous Troubles of Women at the Change of Life, Nervous Troubles of Men, Nervous Troubles of Children, Nervous Troubles of Any Kind. Price $1.00 per box, or two boxes for $2.00. Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Write for free booklet. Sold in Canada by DR. LE CLERC MEDICINE CO., Windsor, Ont. Sole Agents for the United States, THE LE CLERC MEDICINE CO., Detroit, Mich.

THERAPION Used in France for Nervous Troubles. Strengthens your nerves, gives quick relief to Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Backache, Nervous Indigestion, Nervous Dyspepsia, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Debility, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Exhaustion, Nervous Depression, Nervous Troubles of Women at the Change of Life, Nervous Troubles of Men, Nervous Troubles of Children, Nervous Troubles of Any Kind. Price $1.00 per box, or two boxes for $2.00. Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Write for free booklet. Sold in Canada by DR. LE CLERC MEDICINE CO., Windsor, Ont. Sole Agents for the United States, THE LE CLERC MEDICINE CO., Detroit, Mich.

THE THERAPION IS THE ONLY SAFE AND RELIABLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS TROUBLES. BE SURE THAT THADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BOTTLE. DON'T STUMP AFFILED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

Message to Bereaved

Sir Oliver Lodge Says That Doing Their Duty Mitigates Sorrow of Loss

Sir Oliver Lodge has issued a "message to the bereaved," which is published in the Christian Commonwealth.

Sir Oliver's message reads: "The amount of mourning and suffering throughout Europe at the present time is something to overwhelm the plate. But it must be remembered that, from the point of view of the future world, the dead are well, there are many mitigating circumstances. They have done their duty; they have sacrificed their lives willingly; they have given up all they possessed, and there will be required to them. By such a death a burden of sin is lightened; some atonement is made; good friends are waiting for them; their help can be utilized, and is much wanted for their fellows who are coming over, and for themselves will continue in the joy of service.

"They would like their friends here to recognize that, and to help to assuage them unduly; above all, not to consider them as gone out of existence, as extinguished and no longer real. Sorrow at their departure is inevitable, but grief which is excessive causes them pain."

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have enhanced its reputation.

On the battlefields of Europe the bravery shown by men on both sides and by men of all races is the one thing that relieves the horror of the conflict, the star that gleams in a firmament like a pall. Men face the prospect of certain death unafraid and gloriously. To be fearless of consequences wins exposure draws the fire of a thousand sharpshooters and the smiting hall of the machine guns is to enter that select company the Valley of the Brave. But men, old and young, volunteers no less than veterans, do not flinch from the ordeal.—New York Sun.

TYPHOID Is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccine. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. Producers Vaccines & Serums Used in U. S. Govt. Service

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PRINTING

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Mortgage Sale

Valuable Town Property

Under and by virture of the Powers of Sale provided by The Land Titles Act, under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction at the Town Hall, in the Town of Raymond, in the Province of Alberta on Wednesday, the 1st day of March A. D. 1916. at the hour of one o'clock, in the afternoon the following property, namely:

Lot 8, in Block 55, according to a plan of part of the Town ot Raymond, in the Province of Alberta, of record in the Land Titles office for the South Alberta Land Registration District as "Raymond 2059-I".

TERMS of sale to be 25 per cent, cash at the time of the sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the Vendors' Solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a Reserved Bid free from all encumbrances save taxes for the current year and tax enforcement for $10 90.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bernard, Bernard and Goodall, Cadogan Block, Calgary, Alberta.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, 29th day of January A. D. 1916.

BERNARD, BERNARD & GOODALL

APPROVED,

A. Y. KINNAID, (Sg)

Deputy Registrar.

Mortgage Sale

Valuable Town Property

UNDER and by virture of the powers of sale provided by the Land Titles Act, under a certain Mortgage which shall be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction at the Town Hall in the Town of Raymond, in the Province of Alberta, on Wednesday the 1st day of March A. D. 1916 at the hour of 1.15 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property namely:

South half Lot 5, in Block 33 according to a plan of the Townsite of Raymond, of record in the Land Titles office for the South Alberta Land Registration District as "Raymond-2039-I"; Legal subdivision 12, of Section 28 in Township 6, Range 20, West of the 4th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, together with the buildings erected thereon.

TERMS of Sale to be 25 per cent cash at the time of sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the Vendor's Solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserved bid and free from all encumbrances save exceptions and the reservations contained in the original Grant from the Crown and in the existing Certificate of Title and taxes for the current year.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Bernard, Bernard and Goodall, Cadogan Block, Calgary, Alberta

DATED at Calgary, this 25th day of January A. D. 1916.

BERNARD, BERNARD & GOODALL

Vendor's Solicitors.

Approved,

A. Y. KINNAIRD, (sg)

Deputy Registrar.

WANTED at once—Lady canvasser for Raymond and district. All or part time. Staple household line and a good proposition. No experience necessary. Write to P. H. Rubidge and Co., Box 372, Medicine Hat, Alberta.

Paul H. Nakamura has opened an employment agency in the Security block will handle all classes of Japanese labor.

Pincher Station Alberta. December 28th, 1915.

Great North Insurance Company

Gentlemen:-

I am in receipt of your cheque in full settlement of my claim under policy No. 899 on the life of my Stallion insured in your company for $500.

I also desire to express my appreciation of your fair method of doing business especially your prompt action in the way of full settlement of my claim. Nothing can be more satisfactory than insuring with you, The Great North Insurance Company, and I cheerfully recommend you to all stock owners and breeders.

Wishing you continued prosperity and success, I am yours truly,

(Sgd.) Earl G. Cook.

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